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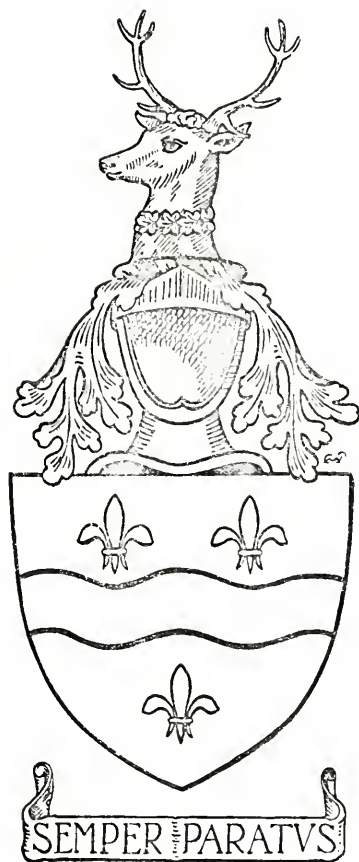
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THE FAMILY OF HICKS

BY THE
MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

LONDON
PRIVATELY PRINTED.
1902.



THE FAMILY OF HICKS

ORIGINALLY OF NUNNINGTON, IN THE
COUNTY OF YORK.

Arms: Gules, a fess wavy argent, between three fleur-de-lys or.

Crest: A buck's head couped at the neck or, forged with a chaplet of cinquefoils vert.

Motto: "Semper paratus."



THE ancestor of the family of Hicks is traditionally stated to have been a Sir Ellice Hicks, who fought under the Black Prince in France, and was made a Knight Banneret by King Edward III. for capturing a French Standard at the Battle of Crecy, when he is said to have had a grant of the arms given above. Sir Ellice is supposed to have been born at Nunnington, near York, early in the fourteenth century, and to have been the common ancestor of the various families of this name, of whom there were three principal branches, viz., those of Worcester (who carried the field azure instead of gules), London and Gloucester, and Yorkshire. The pedigree of the first, who possessed the manor of Shipston-on-Stour, is recorded in the Visitation of Worcester, 1682-3; the London and Gloucester line trace from a John Hicks of Tortworth, who died 2 Henry VII. (1487), who is said to have been the ancestor of Robert Hicks of Bristow, co. Gloucester, and of Cheapside, London, a wealthy and opulent merchant in the reign of Elizabeth. This Robert was the father of two sons, viz. (1) Sir Michael Hicks, of Ruckholts, Essex, Knt., 1543-1612, who purchased the estate of Beverston in Gloucestershire, and had issue a son Sir William Hicks, of Beverston, Knt., created a Baronet, July 21, 1619, ancestor of the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, P.C., M.P., 9th Baronet; (2) Sir Baptist Hicks, of Campden, co. Gloucester, knighted July 23, 1603, created a BARONET July 1, 1620, and elevated to the Peerage May 5, 1628, as BARON HICKS of Ihmington, co. Warwick, and VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, co. Gloucester, for life, with remainder [he having no male issue] to his son-in-law, Edward Noel, Baron Noel, of Ridlington, He died s. p.m. October 28, 1629.

Thoresby, in his "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," says that ——— Hickes of Nunnington, *temp.* 1580, was the father of two sons, the elder of whom was the founder of the Ness and Newsham families, and the second continued the Nunnington line. Burke, in his "*Commoners*," gives the Christian name of this Hicks, of Nunnington, as John, and says that his second son who succeeded to Nunnington was named Robert. I have been unable to verify this pedigree, but as Thoresby was a friend of Dean Hickes who was a great grandson of this Hicks of Nunnington, his account is very possibly correct, but the family cannot have held the property continuously from Sir Ellice, for in the reign of Henry VIII. William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, was Lord of the Manors of Stonegrave and Nunnington, which after his attainder passed to the Crown. In 1580 John Hicks was Lord of the Manor, and he was succeeded by Robert Hicks, but in 1630 it had again passed to another family. The Registers of Nunnington, and of the adjoining parishes of Stonegrave and Kirkby Wiske, show that there were numerous families of the name resident in these villages in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—indeed, the entries are so numerous, and the same Christian names occur so frequently, that it is impossible to make out from them a connected pedigree of the various lines. These extracts, however, are given *in extenso* in an appendix to this work.

The Nunnington entries run between 1582 and 1658, those in the Stonegrave registers from 1582 to 1720, and in the Kirkby Wiske registers from 1634 to 1719. The name is variously spelt as Hyck, Hycke, Hick, Hicke, Hickes and Hicks.

The Arms as given above appear in both editions of the "*Ducatus Leodiensis*." These, as well as the crest and motto, have been in use in the family of the late Admiral Hicks for several generations, but they have not been recorded at the Herald's College in connection with this branch.

I.

I. JOHN HICKS, Lord of the Manor of Nunnington in the North Riding of Yorkshire, about 1580, is said to have been the father of two sons: ¹

1. Robert Hicks, his heir, as below.
2. [Henry] Hicks, of Ness (see that branch).

II. ROBERT HICKS, Lord of the Manor of Nunnington afore-said, is said to have married Frances Wright, by whom he had issue: ²

1. Richard Hicks, his heir, as below.

¹ Thoresby's "*Ducatus Leodiensis*" 2nd edition, 1816, p. 136j. ² Burke's "*Commoners*."

III. RICHARD HICKS, Lord of the Manor of Nunnington aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding; married Ursula, daughter of Ralph Idle of Bulmer, co. York, and had issue:

1. Marmaduke Hicks, his heir, as below.
2. Ralph Hicks, of Leeds; died 1693, having married Mary, widow of Mr. Thomas Savile, and, by her, who died 1707-8, had issue a son:

(1) Richard Hicks, *d s p*.

3. George Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, November 1, 1638.

Richard Hicks, of Nunnington, was buried at Stonegrave, April 22, 1669.

IV. MARMADUKE HICKS, born about 1619, Merchant of Leeds, Alderman and thrice Mayor of that town, sometime of Bore-Lane, in Leeds, Mayor of Leeds, 1666, 1681, and 1694; married first Isabel Isles, by whom, who died 1653, he had issue:

1. Joshua Hicks, *d s p*.

Alderman Hicks married secondly Anne, daughter of J. Baynes, of Leeds, and by her, who died August 10, 1661, and was buried in the Parish Church, he had further issue:

2. Anne Hicks, married James Moxon, Merchant, who died January 22, 1694, aged forty-three, and was buried in Leeds Parish Church, having issue a daughter:

(1) Anne Moxon, who died 1695, being then engaged in a matrimonial contract with John Sharp, Esq., to whom she by her will devised her estate at the Brecks, Jacob Brown's Pasture and elsewhere in the Parish of Leeds.

3. Sarah Hicks, died 1693, having married Thomas Condam, who died *s p* March 27, 1693.

He married thirdly Frances, youngest daughter of William Marshall, of the Upper House at Moore-Allerton, Alderman of Leeds. She died 1691, having had issue:

4. John Hicks, born about 1667; died January 7, 1673-4, aged six years; buried in the Parish Church.
5. William Hicks, died December 25, 1673, buried in the Parish Church.

6. Frances Hicks, married December 24, 1695. Sandford Arthington, Esq., M.D., of Mitford, and had issue. She died 1704. He died 1705.

Alderman Hicks died September 17, 1696, aged seventy-seven, and was buried in the Parish Church.¹ He gave to the poor of Chapel Allerton the interest of ten pounds sterling for ever to be distributed by the Mayor and chapel-warden of Leeds at Easter.

II.

II. HENRY HICKS, of Ness, in the parish of Stonegrave, Yorkshire, is conjectured to have been a son of John Hicks, of Nunnington as above (1580). He married at Stonegrave aforesaid, July 21, 1594, Elizabeth Smytheman, by whom, who was buried there, October 7, 1613, he had issue:

1. Agnes Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave aforesaid, May 10, 1595.
2. Ralph Hicks, of whom below.
3. Richard (?) Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave aforesaid, July 8, 1599.
4. Elizabeth Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave aforesaid, May 7, 1602.
5. William Hicks [of Newsham]. (See that branch).
6. Mary Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave aforesaid, June 24, 1612.

III. RALPH HICKS, of Ness or West Ness aforesaid, son and heir of the above; baptised at Stonegrave aforesaid, July 3, 1597. He was probably the Ralph Hicks who married Dorothy (buried at Stonegrave, May 27, 1658), and had issue:

1. Henry Hicks, of whom below.
2. Robert Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, May 22, 1629.
3. Elizabeth Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, March 13, 1635.
4. Ralph Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, February 12, 1638.

He was buried at Stonegrave, January 13, 1658-9.

IV. HENRY HICKS, of West Ness aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding, baptised at Stonegrave, June 18, 1627. He married first

¹ The following is the inscription on his monument: "Here lyeth the Body of Marmaduke Hick, Gentleman, once Chief Alderman and (after the alteration of the Charter) thrice Mayor of this Corporation, who departed this life September 17, Anno Domini 1696, aged seventy-seven years. Here lyeth buried the Body of William Marshall of the Upper House at Moore-Allerton, who departed this life April 4, 1673, *ætatis sue* 82. Also William son of Alderman Marmaduke Hicke and of Frances his wife, youngest daughter of the said Maister Marshall, who died December 25, 1673, and John their elder son, who died January 7, 1673, *ætatis* six.

at Stonegrave, July 29, 1656, Elizabeth Colson, and secondly, at the same place, November, 1660, Elizabeth —, by whom he had issue :

1. Mary Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, July 24, 1669.
2. Elizabeth Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, May 11, 1673.
3. Henry Hicks, baptised at Stonegrave, February 26, 1675; buried there, March 7 following.

He was presumably the Henry Hicks of Ness buried at Stonegrave January 12, 1684-5.

III.

III. WILLIAM HICKS, of Newsham Hall, in the parish of Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, said to have been a son of [Henry] Hicks of Ness, was probably born between 1604 and 1608. He settled on a large farm called Moorhouse, near Newsham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Kay, M.A., Rector of Topcliffe, by whom he had issue :

1. John Hicks, baptised at Kirkby Wiske, November 29, 1635, of whom presently.
- [2. Henry Hicks, of Newsham, married first Cecily —, who was buried at Kirkby Wiske, October 1, 1663. He married there secondly, September 22, 1666, Jane Heywood (?) of Lartington. (?)]
3. William Hicks, baptised at Kirkby Wiske, January 7, 1637-8; buried there, July 16, 1639.
4. William Hicks, baptised at Kirkby Wiske, February 25, 1640-1; buried there, September 8, 1641.
5. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester, the celebrated divine and non-juror. He was born at Moorhouse, June 20, 1642; admitted a Batteler at St. John's College, Oxford, April, 1659; and on the Restoration removed to Magdalen College. He took his degree of B.A., February 24, 1662-3, after which he removed to Magdalen Hall, whence he was elected to a Yorkshire Fellowship at Lincoln College, May 23, 1664. On December 8, 1665, he took the degree of M.A., and was ordained deacon June 10, and priest December 23, 1666, at Oxford, and on June 8, 1668, was admitted M.A. at Cambridge. For seven years he acted as tutor at Lincoln College, and went in 1673 on a tour in France with his pupil, Sir George Wheler. Returning in 1674, he took his B.D. degree May 14, 1675, and after being for a short time Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, he was on September 15, 1676, appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, whom he accompanied to Scotland, where he

did all in his power to introduce the use of the Liturgy. In April, 1678, he was sent up to London, with Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, to represent to the King and the English Bishops the state of the ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland, and, after being created a D.D. of St. Andrew's, and (December 17, 1679), of Oxford, he was made Prebendary of Worcester, June, 1680; Vicar of All Hallows', Barking, August, 1681; Chaplain to the King, December, 1681; and in August, 1683, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the King, Dean of Worcester. In 1684, upon the death of Dr. Gulston, Bishop of Bristol, the Duke of Beaufort went to His Majesty to desire him to promote the Dean of Worcester to that See, but the King, in great respect to the Dean, said he would not offer him that small bishopric, though if he would accept of it he should hold his deanery *in commendam* with it; and no doubt if His Majesty had lived long enough, he would have conferred upon him one of the best bishoprics in the Church.¹ In May, 1686, resigning the vicarage of All Hallows', he was appointed Rector of Alvechurch, near Worcester, where he compiled his "Anglo-Saxon and Mæso-Gothic Grammar," which was published at Oxford in 1689. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince of Orange, he was suspended August 1, 1689, and deprived February 1, but remained unmolested until the beginning of May, when, his successor being appointed, he affixed to the entrance-gate of the choir of the cathedral a claim of right against all intruders. This was set up before morning prayer on May 2, but was removed during the evening service by an officer, and messengers were sent by the Earl of Nottingham, the Secretary of State, for his arrest. Hickes, however, withdrew to London, and remained in more or less concealment until 1699, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered to all proceedings against him. When, in 1693, it was determined to continue the episcopal succession among the non-jurors by the appointment of suffragans, Hickes was sent over in May to St. Germain's with a list of names, and was received with great favour by King James, by whom, on the nomination of Archbishop Sancroft, he was appointed Bishop of Thetford, being consecrated with Wagstaffe in a private chapel of Bishop Turner at Enfield by Bishops Turner, Lloyd, and White, February 24, 1694. In 1703-5 his best-known work, the "*Linguarum veterum septentrionalium*

¹ "General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," 1738. Vol. VI., p. 155.

thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archaeologicus," appeared. He died from an attack of stone, December 15, 1715, and was buried on December 18 following, in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster.¹ He had married, September 13, 1679, Frances, widow of John Marshall, of London, and daughter of Charles Mallory, of Raynham, Essex. She, by whom he left no issue, died December 3, 1714, and was buried at St. Margaret's aforesaid. His will, dated November 23, 1713, with codicil of July 18, 1715, proved December 20 following, was printed by E. Curll in 1716. Portraits of Hickes are in the gallery attached to the Bodleian Library, the hall of Lincoln College, Oxford, and at Cheshunt Great House, Herts.²

6. William, baptised at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, May 28, 1644. (See page 25.)

7. Ralph Hicks, born 1651; matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, November 13th, 1668, being then aged seventeen; was B.A. 1672; M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1681; and became Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, September 30, 1692. He married Elizabeth —, and had, (possibly with other issue), a daughter:

(1) Elizabeth Hicks, baptised at Portsmouth, October 1, 1684, but died before her father.

Dr. Ralph Hicks died *s p s* April, 1711, and was buried at St. Peter's, Cornhill. His will, dated April 4, 1711, was proved in London, the same month.

8. Lucy Hicks, baptised at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, April 7, 1634.

9. Elizabeth Hicks, baptised at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, August 4, 1639. Married — Hostler, possibly a relation of Mary Hostler or Oastler, stated to have married William Hicks (baptised 28 May, 1644), brother of the Dean of Worcester. (See p. 26, note.)

IV. JOHN HICKS, Nonconformist divine: eldest son and heir of the preceding; born at Moorhouse and baptised at Kirkby Wiske, November 29, 1635, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a Fellow there. Was possibly for a short time Rector of Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, but on the Restoration obtained the perpetual curacy of Saltash, Cornwall, from which he was ejected by the Uniformity Act of 1662. He removed to Kingsbridge, where he got into trouble

¹ The inscription on his tombstone is: "*Deposuit Georgii Hickes S.T.P., non ita pridem Coll. Linc. Oxon. Socii, et Ecclesie Cathedralis Wigornensis Decani, qui obiit 15 die Decembris 1715*"

² For a full account of Dr. Hickes, and for a list of his works, see the "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XXVI, pp. 350-354, from which the above is chiefly taken. The portrait here given is from that in the Bodleian Library.

with the spiritual courts for keeping a conventicle. He boldly protested against alleged illegalities in proceedings taken at the time against Nonconformists, gaining audience of the King in London on the introduction of Thomas Blood. On the issue of the indulgence of 1672 he came up again with an address to the King from the Nonconformists in the West of England, and obtained from him the restitution of a third part of the fines already paid by the Western Dissenters under the Conventicle Acts. Some time before May, 1675, he became minister of a congregation at Portsmouth, where he remained until 1682. There was no regular chapel or meeting-house during his residence here, and we find that in the year 1677 he was convicted of preaching in a seditious conventicle or meeting-house, and had to pay a fine of £20. His name appears again in the Corporation records in October, 1679, when he was amerced in the sum of 3s. 4d. for not amending the pitching in front of his dwelling-house. He then seems to have removed to Keynsham, Somerset, his residence at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. He joined Monmouth in 1685 at Shepton Mallet, alleging that he believed him to be the true heir to the throne. He denies, however, that he recruited for him in the West, and states that when Monmouth landed he was in the East country. His connection with Blood led to certain charges being brought against him of complicity in the murderous rescue of Colonel Mason and in the seizure of the Crown jewels, allegations which were palpably false. After the defeat of Monmouth, Hicks and Richard Nelthorpe were sheltered by Alice Lisle; but their hiding-place was betrayed by one Barter. Hicks was tried at Taunton, and executed at Glastonbury for treason, October 6, 1685. He wrote very pathetic letters from prison to his wife and nephew, and made an affecting speech¹ before his execution.² His brother, Dean Hickes, exerted himself in vain for his deliverance, offering £100 to Lord Shannon to procure a pardon for him by the King's personal favour. The King would have granted him his life but that he had been falsely informed that this Mr. Hicks was the person who advised the Duke of Monmouth to take upon him the title of King. He had published "A Narrative of the Illegal Sufferings . . . of many Christians . . . in the County of Devon" in 1671, 4to., and "A Discourse of the Excellency of the Heavenly Substance" in 1673, 12mo. His last speech was printed in 1685, 4to.

¹ See Appendix A.

² See the "Dictionary of National Biography," from which the above account is chiefly taken. His letters (mentioning his children "dear James and Betty,") and speech appear in the "Western Martyrology," fifth edition, 1705, 8vo. A portrait (from a contemporary drawing) is in Palmer's "Nonconformists' Memorial," and is here reproduced. See also *Notes and Queries*, 9th Series, i. 35, 254.

The Rev. John Hicks married, first, about 1656, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. John Howe, of Loughborough, and sister to John Howe, the Presbyterian divine, domestic chaplain to the usurpers, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, by whom—who was born December 5, 1632, and died at Portsmouth May 13, and was buried there May 15, 1675¹—he had issue:²

1. John Hicks, of whom presently.
2. William Hicks, Rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts, inducted September 9, 1689; resigned early in 1733. He died June, 1734. By his will, dated October 23, 1733, and proved in London July 11, 1734, he directs that his body shall “be buried in the churchyard of Broughton Gifford, on the north side of the chancel, under the wall thereof, and that a flat tombstone only, or one raised up, be laid over the grave, and enclosed with rails, and the following inscription engraved thereon: ‘Under this stone is deposited the mortal body of William Hicks (tho’ unworthy), Rector of this parish, who departed this sinful and troublesome life — in certain hope of its Resurrection and Reunion to its own Soul and of the Glorification of both, and the fruition of everlasting life and happiness thro’ the infinite mercy of God the Father, the all-sufficient merits of His only Son, my most merciful Lord and Saviour.’ ”³

¹ Her tombstone was discovered during some alterations at St. Thomas’s Church in 1828 with the following inscription:

“Here lyeth ye body of Mrs. Abigail Hickes, | ye daughter of Mr. John How, and wife of Mr. John Hickes (both Ministers of ye Gospel), who was born | December ye 5th, 1632, and deceased May 13th. 1675. | Here Grandchild, Daughter, | Sister, niece, and wife | of several Preachers lies. | Her Preaching Life, | Summ’d them up all and by example taught | The Virtues which | Their Rules to view had brought. | Her pure, meek, cheerful spirit | made it plaine | She was not to God’s tribe | Allyde in vaine.”

² See Appendix B.

³ The History of the Parish, by Rev. J. Wilkinson, contains a long account of the Rev. William Hicks, from which the following extracts are taken:

“This Rector is more full than any other in his comments and notices on subjects of interest within his parochial sphere, whether strictly ecclesiastical, or secular, or even physical.

“We are most thankful to him; he certainly provided for, if he did not anticipate, the demands of the parochial historian. He resigned in the spring of 1733, and it is curious to trace the declining vigour and boldness in the formation of his letters during forty-three and a half years.

“When the pen at last dropt from his hand it was with evident difficulty and

3. Abigail Hicks, baptized at Saltash December 1, 1667; buried at Portsmouth May 15, 1675.
4. Catherine Hicks, married — Davis, and was living July 11, 1734, when she proved her brother's will. She had issue at least one child.

(1) William Davis, who had a legacy of £25 under his uncle's will, "to be paid him when twenty-one."

And possibly

- (2) Abigail [Davis], married Peter Virtue, and was living a widow October 23, 1733, when she had a legacy of £30 left her by her uncle "if she remain a widow, but if she remarry, unless for the benefit of herself and her children, then only £5, the remaining £25 to be divided among her children." She had issue :

(i.) George Virtue (eldest son).	{ Who each had a legacy of £25 from the Rev. William Hicks, to be paid when they reached the age of twenty-one.
(ii.) Anne Virtue.	
(iii.) Elizabeth Virtue.	
(iv.) Mary Virtue.	

with much blotting that for once more he traced largely (as if his sight failed him) his own name and those of the churchwardens. In very different style, indeed, are the decided, rather small and clearly-defined, letters of 'William Hickes, Rector, and William Harding and Edmund Lewis, Guardians in 1690.' To judge him by his registers and the memoranda there, he was a keen, observant man, not unkindly, but tenacious of his own rights and of the law, very bitter against Dissenters in the way of discipline, but very zealous, too, in his endeavours to compel them to come in by more spiritual ministrations.

"He was not without a touch of humour, was somewhat of a gossip, and believed in ghosts and apparitions."

"Mr. Hickes was the church restorer of the last century. He enumerates the 'Reading Desk altered 1725, the Isles of the Church new laid 1726, the Gallery built 1708, Church Ceiled 1720, Church Walls adorned with Scripture Sentences, the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Apostles' Creed or Belief, and King's Arms Done, 1724.'

"Mr. Hickes has so fully described himself in the parochial registers that he has well-nigh been his own biographer.

"*Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim Credebat libris; neque, si malè cesserat, usquam Decurrens aliò, neque si benè: quo fit, ut omnis Votivâ pateat veluti descripta tabellâ Vita senis.*" Hor. : Sat. II., i. 30."

"Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum, preached in the Church of Broughton, Tuesday, July 21, 1711."

A Robert Addams Hickes was Rector of Broughton Gifford, 1763, till his death, 1788, but he was no relation of the preceding.

5. Elizabeth Hicks, married — Tuckin, and had issue at least two daughters.

- (1) Elizabeth Tuckin, married — Ram. She had a legacy of £10, and her eldest child was to have £5 when fourteen.
- (2) Katherine Tuckin, married — Brown, and was living a widow October 23, 1733, when she had a legacy of 40s. under her uncle's will.

Mr. Hicks married secondly, between December, 1675, and July, 1679, Elizabeth, widow of — Mills, only daughter of John Moody, of Portsmouth, Malster, by whom he had further issue:

6. James Hicks, of Portsmouth; born there November 10, 1679; married there first, June 10, 1701, Mary Seager, who was buried there June 3, 1702. He married secondly Susanna —, by whom he had issue a posthumous daughter:

- (1) Anne Hicks, baptized at Portsmouth September 13, 1704; presumably living in 1706.

Mr. James Hicks was buried at Portsmouth June 15, 1704.

7. Elizabeth Hicks, born March 24, 1677-78, and registered at Portsmouth; married in or about 1695, Luke Spicer, Esq., of Kingston, in the island of Portsea, sometime (1702) Captain in Colonel Gibson's Foot, and afterwards (1711) Captain of a Company of Invalids, by whom she had issue:

- (1) Elizabeth Spicer, baptized at Portsmouth July 6, 1697; living 1706, aged nine.
- (2) Susanna Spicer, baptized at Portsmouth January 17, 1698-99; proved her father's will October 19, 1721, being then unmarried.
- (3) Mary Spicer, born about 1700; married at Chelsea, June 28, 1724, James Adams, of New Jenkins, co. Essex, Clerk of the Royal Stables to George II., who died October 9, 1765, in his seventy-eighth year, and was buried under a handsome monument at Stanford-le-Hope, co. Essex; will dated November 30, 1761. Mrs. Adams died May 7, 1780, leaving issue.¹

- (4) Hannah Spicer, born about 1702; living 1706.

¹ One of her great-grandsons, George Edward Cokayne (formerly Adams, born 29 April, 1825), Clarenceux King of Arms (1894), has been mentioned on p. ii. See an account of the families of Spicer and Adams, of New Jenkins, in W. Palin's "*Stifford*" and "*More about Stifford*," published in 1870 and 1871.

- (5) Keturah Spicer, born about 1703; living 1706.
- (6) Sarah Spicer, baptized at St. Peter's, Chichester, August 3, 1704; buried at Chelsea December 14, 1731, unmarried.
- (7) Ralph de Lalo Spicer, baptized at St. Peter's, Chichester, September 10, 1705; living 30 November, 1761, as mentioned in the will of his brother-in-law, James Adams. He had previously, in 1730, being then of Wickham, co. Hants, sold to the said James Adams the estate of New Jenkins, in the parishes of Mucking, Stanford-le-Hope, and Horndon-on-the-Hill, co. Essex, formerly belonging to his grandfather, John Spicer, Bencher of Gray's Inn.
- (8) Robert Spicer, born September 30, and baptized at Portsmouth October 10, 1706.
- (9) Priscilla Spicer, baptized at Portsmouth May 28, 1708, doubtless being the "infant child of Capt. Spicer's" buried at Portsea October 28 following.
- (10) Luke Spicer, baptized at Portsea March 4, 1709-10.
- (11) Richard Spicer, baptized at Port- } Living July 25,
sea, January 18, 1711-12 } 1721, as the
- (12) Abigail Spicer. } "three youngest
- (13) Philip Spicer. } children."

Mrs. Spicer predeceased her husband, who died October 4, 1728, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. His will, dated July 25, 1721, was proved October 19 following.

After Mr. Hicks' execution his widow continued to reside at Portsmouth (where she owned some property, inherited from her father) until her death in January, 1704-5. She was buried there on the 26th of that month. Her will, dated November 29, 1704, was proved February 23, 1704-5. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1706 for sale of premises therein devised.

V. JOHN HICKS [supposed to have been of Pusey Firs, in the parish of Buckland, Berks], eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born about 1658, and, marrying (—) (—) had issue :

- 1. John Hicks, of whom presently.
- 2. Elizabeth Hicks, living, unmarried, October 23rd, 1733, when she had a legacy of £5 under her uncle's will.

John Hicks died before October 23rd, 1733.¹

¹ See Appendix C.

VI. JOHN HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders, said to have been son of the preceding, was born [April 5] 1682; died at Exeter, August 14, 1762, and was buried in the Cathedral there August 21 following, aged eighty years four months and nine days, having been, according to the inscription on his tombstone, "70 years a member of this church [Exeter Cathedral], 34 years Priest Vicar, 21 years sub-chanter, Master of the Boys, and Reader of Wynard's Chapel." By his wife Mary¹ — he had issue:

1. John Hicks, baptized at Exeter Cathedral April 8, 1716. Matriculated April 13, 1736, at Exeter College, Oxford (as son of John Hicks, of Exeter, Devon, cler.), aged twenty; B.A. Christ Church, 1739.
2. Peter Hicks, baptized at Exeter Cathedral February 27, 1717.
3. Mary Hicks, born 1719.
4. Charles Hicks, born 1721.
5. William Hicks, born 1723.
6. Harry Hicks, born 1724; probably died young.
7. Ann Hicks, born 1726.
8. James Hicks, born 1727.
9. Thomas Hicks, born 1729, of whom presently.
10. Harry Hicks, born 1732.
11. Elizabeth Hicks, born 1734.
12. Hannah Hicks, born 1737.
13. Sarah Hicks, born 1738.

Will dated August 20, 1752, was proved at Exeter September 24, 1762, by his widow.

VII. THOMAS HICKS, of Maisonette, Stoke Gabriel, co. Devon, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, a distinguished naval officer, seventh son of the preceding; baptized at Exeter, February 27, 1729. He ran away to sea when he was thirteen, and entered on board the *Norfolk*,² then commanded by Captain Thomas Graves (the elder), as Captain's servant, April 1, 1742, and served subsequently in the *Marlbrough* (Captain Cornwall), *Monmouth* (Captain Harrison), and obtained his commission as Midshipman on board the *Bristol* (Captain Montague) April 13, 1754. He afterwards served in the *Hazard* and *Sheerness* under the command of Captain Thomas Graves (the younger), afterwards Admiral Lord Graves, and passed as Lieutenant in the latter ship November 30, 1756, and after a year and a half's service in the *Marlbrough*, under Captain Robert

¹ See Appendix D.

² See Appendix E.

Faulknor, he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Lively* at Jamaica, May 4, 1758. After the conclusion of peace, in 1763, he was on half-pay until the breaking out of the American rebellion, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Actæon*, June 20, 1775. After serving in the *Æolus*, October 9, 1776, *Terrible*, December 12, 1776, and the *Princess Augusta*, April 17, 1778, he was appointed Commander of the *Helena*, 80 men, May 13, 1778, which vessel was captured January 31, 1779, by the French frigate *Sensible*, a ship of much superior force, and naturally no blame accrued to her Commander, who, after a short period of half-pay, was appointed to the *Gibraltar*, 80 guns, 600 men, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Drake, as Acting-Captain, November 18, 1780. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, November 10, 1781, and appointed to the command of the *Gibraltar*, January 5, 1782, till August 31, 1784; *Jupiter*, August 16, 1786, till February 13, 1787; *Cambridge*, March 20, 1791, till September 3, 1791; *St. George*, September 4, 1791, till November 27, 1792. He became Rear-Admiral January 1, 1801. Admiral Hicks married first, about 1763, Lucy, daughter of (—), by whom, who died 17 , and was buried at Puddletown, Dorset, he had issue a daughter :

1. Anna Eleanora Hicks, born 1764; married William Neyle, Esq., of Ambrook, in the county of Devon; died November , 1806, at Puddletown, Dorset, aged forty-one, and was buried there November 14 following, having had, with possibly other issue :

- (1) Nicholas Vincent Neyle; died in infancy.
- (2) Maria Neyle; died aged eight hours, and was buried at Puddletown aforesaid, September 13, 1801.
- (3) Philippa Neyle; died aged twenty-five days, and was buried at Puddletown aforesaid, November 14, 1803.

Admiral Hicks married, secondly, at the parish church of St. Martin, Salisbury, September 26, 1775, Jane [Hyde], daughter of James Champion, Esq., of Salisbury, and Mary Lenton his spouse, by whom he had further issue :

2. Thomas Bickerton Assheton Hicks, of whom presently.
3. James Champion Hicks. *See second Branch.*
4. John Davies Hicks, born 1785, was an officer in the South Devon Militia 1803 to 1813, when he was appointed Captain in 85th Foot, December 25, 1813, taking his company with him. He served in the Peninsula till the end of the war, then in the American War, and was

wounded at the Siege of Baltimore; died *s.p.* January 8, 1827.

5. Peter William Henry Hicks. *See third Branch.*
6. Edward Buller Hicks, Lieutenant R.N.; born in Devon, September 15, 1792; entered the Royal Navy, February 28, 1805, as Midshipman on board the *Foudroyant*, 80, commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Edward Kendall, at that time as Acting-Captain; Acting Lieutenant of the *Electra* sloop, August, 1812, and First Lieutenant December 2, 1812. He married, June, 1820, Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Atkinson, of Berry House, co. Hants, and died at Newport, I.W., February, 1845, without issue, and was buried at Carisbrooke.¹
7. Mary Champion Hicks; born about 1778; married Captain Edward Kendall, R.N., of Pelyn House, co. Cornwall, sometime of the *Foudroyant*, and had issue:
 - (1) Edward Nicholas Kendall, Lieutenant R.N.,² afterwards of the P. and O. line, born October, 1800; married Mary Anne, daughter of Joseph Kay, Esq., of London, Architect, and died February 12, 1845, having had, with other issue, who died young, three sons and one daughter:
 - (i.) Edward Kay Kendall, in Holy Orders, M.A., D.C.L.; sometime Professor of Mathematics at Trinity University, Toronto, Canada; afterwards Vicar of St. Mark's, Notting Hill, W., and subsequently of St. George's, Perry Hill, Kent, where he died in February, 1894, aged sixty-one.
 - (ii.) Franklin Richardson Kendall, General Manager of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
 - (iii.) Robert Sinclair Kendall, in Holy Orders, Vicar of Luxulyan, Cornwall.
 - (iv.) Mary Anne Kendall; married, 1855, Alfred Adam Mantell, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and died in Bengal, India, 1858.
 - (2) William Kendall.
 - (3) Mary Kendall; married John Saxon, Esq., of Benton,

¹ See Appendix F.

² See Appendix G.

Somerset, and had a large family. They afterwards settled in New Zealand, where she died about 1893.

(4) Amelia Kendall; married Dr. Mantell, and died in Cornwall about 1876.

8. Jane Hyde Hicks; married, as second wife, the Rev. Thomas [William] Philips (formerly Murphy), sometime of Drumcondra Castle, co. Dublin, and afterwards Vicar of Walton-cum-Felixstowe, co. Suffolk, by whom, who died at Walton-cum-Felixstowe, February 17, 1857, aged ninety-one years, and was buried there, she had issue:

(1) Jane Hyde Philips; married William Sheppard Rogers, Esq., of Pitt Place and Newport, I.W., and died in London, 1892, leaving issue:

(i.) William John Thomas Geoffrey Rogers.

(ii.) Jane Mary Anne Hyde Rogers; married 1877, James Hyland MunGavin, Esq., of Gibraltar, and has issue:

(a) Eva Jessie Hyde MunGavin; born 1877.

(b) Henry StJohn MunGavin; born 1879.

(c) George Hyland MunGavin; born 1881.

- (2) Julia Theresa Philips; born January 1, 1817; married at Holybourne, co. Hants, July 19, 1836, George Bennet, Esq., of Green Hill, Wombourne, co. Stafford, and Dibdale, co. Worcester, J.P., by whom, who was born at Himley, co. Worcester, July 30, 1808, and died at Bedford, September 1, 1890, she had issue:

(i.) George Haydon Bennet, Esq., of Pollona, Delagoa Bay, and Devar, Lourenco Marquess, South Africa; sometime H.B.M.'s Consul at Delagoa Bay; born at Wombourne aforesaid, September 19, 1841; married, June 16, 1880, Annie Johanna Stuart, eldest daughter of Alexander Macnaughton, Esq., J.P., of Pittlochry, Perthshire, by whom (who remarried, February 28, 1891, John Pollock Simpson, Esq., M.D., of 1, Blandford Street, W.) he had issue an only child:

- (a) Eva Wight Stuart Haydon Bennet, born June 4, 1881.
- (ii.) John Gordon Bennet, Esq., M.D., of Halifax, N.S.; born at Wombourne aforesaid, September 18, 1845; married Eliza Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Whitehead, Esq., late of Battersea, and has had issue :
 - (a) John Percy Bennet, M.D., born at Twickenham, October 30, 1870; married February 11, 1896, Willa Davis, of Chicago, and has issue :
 - (1) John Gordon Bennet, born in Chicago, U.S.A., August 3, 1900.
 - (b) George Arlington Bennet, M.D., Brooklyn, U.S.A., 1894; born at Twickenham, August 23, 1872.
 - (c) Lionel Gordon Bennet, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, born at Collingwood, Canada, October 18, 1875.
 - (d) Lockhart Montagu Bennet, born January 13, 1881; died in Halifax, N.S., July 30, 1881.
 - (e) Henry Hyde Bennet, born in Halifax, December 20, 1888.
 - (f) Edward Hyde Bennet, born in Halifax, September 8, 1890.
 - (g) Constance Bessie Bennet, born in Halifax, June 3, 1882.
- (iii.) Julia Mary Bennet, born at Wombourne aforesaid, about 1837; died, aged one year, September 11, 1837; buried at Wombourne.
- (iv.) Helen Bennet, born at Wombourne aforesaid, March 19, 1839; married, July 2, 1869, as third wife, Charles Henry Theodore Bruce, eighth Marquis of Ruvoigny and Raineval, Colonel in the

British Army, late 21st and 80th Regiments, by whom, who died February 8, 1883, she had issue an only son :

(a) Count Dudley Philip Augustus de Ruvigny, born March 25, 1870.

(v.) Maria Bennet, born at Wombourne aforesaid, July 2, 1843 ; married, in the Cathedral, Calcutta, April 1, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel George Bell Crispin, 4th Bombay Rifles, by whom, who died at sea on his way home as an invalid from the Afghan War, October 24, 1880, she had issue :

(a) George Bennet Crispin, born in India, November 6, 1868 ; died at Neemucho, Rajpootana, June 29, 1869, and is buried there.

(b) George Crispin, born June 2, 1870, at Surat in Gujerat ; died there June 5 following.

(c) Ernest Henry Crispin, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge ; born in London, December 14, 1874 ; lately serving with the Volunteer Service Company, Suffolk Regiment, in South Africa.

(d) Arthur Edward Crispin, B.A. Corpus College, Cambridge ; born (twin with his brother) December 14, 1874.

(e) Mabel Crispin, born at Baroda, May 19, 1872.

Mrs. Bennet died September 27, 1866, and is buried at Tooting.

(3) Waldo Hicks Philips, R.N. ; married Arabella Garrow, niece of Judge Garrow, and died *v.p.*, leaving issue an only daughter :

(i.) Georgina Philips.

(4) Charlotte Philips ; married William Sweetapple, and died at Basingstoke, leaving issue :

(i.) Jeanette Sweetapple ; unmarried.

(ii.) Agnes Sweetapple ; unmarried.

- (5) Maria Bickerton Philips; married first Charles Martel Martine, by whom she had a daughter, Marie, who died in infancy. She married secondly William Hartenell, and had further issue.

(i.) Edith Bickerton Hartenell, married, 1875, George Kiddell, of Pibsbury Manor, Langport, who died 1895; she has issue:

(a) Edith Marguerite Kiddell, born 1880.

9. Charlotte Anne Hicks; married her cousin-german, James Hyde Champion, Esq., of Guernsey, and died in 1822, leaving issue:

(1) Charlotte Jane Champion, born 1806.

(2) Maria Elizabeth Champion, born 1817; died 1849.

(3) Louisa Eliza Champion, born 1820; died 1843.

Admiral Hicks died May 9, 1801, and was buried at Stoke Gabriel, where there is a handsome monument to his memory with the following inscription:

"In a vault beneath is deposited the Body of Thomas Hicks, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who was born at Exeter, the 22nd day of February, 1731 (sic),¹ and died at Maisonette, on the 9th day of May, 1801. This stone is erected by his affectionate wife, not through ostentation, nor with the vain supposition that it can exalt the memory of him whose name it bears, but in the Humble hope that his latest Posterity, when they read this weak but just Tribute to the virtue of their ancestor may be induced to imitate his justice, Humility, and mercy, and that the stranger who pauses here a few moments may depart impressed with this important truth, that no situation in life can be urged as an excuse for forgetting the duties of Religion, when he is told that he whose epitaph he now reads was devoted from his earliest youth to a sea-faring life; and although he obtained the highest respectability for the complete knowledge of his profession, yet was he still more admired for his Urbanity as a Gentleman and Revered for his piety as a Christian."

Mrs. Hicks died and was buried at Plympton St. Mary, September 19, 1817.

¹ The discrepancy between the baptismal certificate and the date of birth in the epitaph will be noticed. This can only be accounted for by the supposition that his widow must have been mistaken, or else that the Thomas baptized at Exeter, 1729, died, and another son was born and baptized Thomas elsewhere. At all events, the above-quoted certificate appears to have been produced when he passed as Lieutenant, and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that a child under eleven years of age would have been accepted by the Captain of the *Norfolk* in any capacity.

VIII. THOMAS BICKERTON [ASSHETON] HICKS, Commander R.N., eldest son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, November 2, 1778. His name appears in the Books of the *Gibraltar* (1781-84), *Jupiter* (1786-87), *Cambridge* (1791), *St. George* (1792), when those ships were commanded by his father; and he received his commission as Lieutenant, April 7, 1795, having been present as Midshipman on board the *Orion* at Lord Howe's glorious victory over the French off Ushant, June 1, 1794. He married, at Totnes, co. Devon, November 11, 1799, his cousin-german, Anna Maria Ridout, daughter of John Champion, Esq., of Guernsey, by whom he had issue:

1. John Thomas Forbes Hicks, of whom presently.
2. James Henley Hicks, M.D., of Plymouth; married Ellen Curtis, but died *s.p.*
3. Jane Hicks, married James Rawlings, and had issue.
4. Anna Maria Hicks, married — Rafferell.
5. Mary Hicks, married Thomas Kelly.

Captain Hicks died suddenly¹ (in a cab in Southampton Street, London) from the effects of a wound which he had received in a successful action off Dover, in 1807, when in command of the *Active* cutter, December 5, 1809, aged thirty-one years.²

IX. JOHN THOMAS FORBES HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders, for many years Vicar of Ampleforth, Yorks; elder son and heir of the preceding; born December 11, 1807; married, April 6, 1836, Mary Kelly, sister to the above-named Thomas Kelly, by whom he had issue:

1. Edward Buller Hicks, of whom presently.
2. John Champion Hicks, Clerk in Holy Orders, Caius College, Cambridge; B.A.; born 1841; lately Vicar of Roecliffe, Ripon; married Henrietta Swann, but has no issue.
3. Charles Spencer Hicks, born 1843; married, first, Kate Coad, and had issue.
 - (1) Edwin Hicks, born 1874.
 - (2) Arthur Hicks; died in infancy.

He married, secondly, Alice Eccleston.

¹ There is the following notice of his death in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1809:

"Dec. 5. Captain Hicks, R.N., a native of Norfolk (*sic*).

"He had dined at the house of Mr. Vigers in Southampton Street, where he appeared in perfect health and spirits, and which he left in a hackney coach for Cateaton Street in the City; but on opening the door of the carriage he was found dead. He had been appointed to a ship the day before."

² See Appendix II.

4. Elizabeth Hicks, born 1838; died 1862, unmarried.
 5. Jane Mary Hicks, married, October 25, 1870, Louis Parnell, Esq., and has had issue :
 - (1) Gervas Peter Parnell, born July 31, 1871.
 - (2) Robert Percival Parnell, born December 31, 1872.
 - (3) John Louis Parnell, born December 31, 1881.
 - (4) Anna Maria Parnell, born April 12, 1875; died September 21, 1875.
 - (5) Louisa Jane Parnell (twin), born April 12, 1875; married, July, 1900, Theobald FitzWalter Butler, Esq., by whom, who died February 22, 1902, she has issue :
 - (i.) Henry FitzWalter Butler, born February 21, 1902.
 - (ii.) Kathleen Butler, born April 6, 1901.
 - (6) Cornelia Caroline Parnell, born October 27, 1876.
 6. Henrietta Sophia Hicks, born 1846.
 7. Cornelia Hyde Hicks, born 1848; married John Parnell, Esq., of Waltham Abbey, Essex.
 8. Charlotte Hicks, born 1849; married Arthur Newton, Esq., and has issue :
 - (1) Arthur Charles Duncan Newton, born April 20, 1877.
 - (2) Rachel Charlotte Newton, born September 20, 1878.
 9. Anne Caroline Carey Hicks, born 1852.
 10. Margaret Maria Hicks, born 1858; died, unmarried, at Highgate, November 9, 1897.
 11. Elizabeth Hicks, died in infancy.
- Mr. Hicks died at Ampleforth aforesaid, June 27, 1892, aged eighty-five.

X. EDWARD BULLER HICKS, Esq., of Easingwold, Yorkshire, eldest son and heir of the preceding; born 1839; married Anne, daughter of — Umfreville, Esq., of Ingress Abbey, Kent, and has issue :

1. Edward Buller Hicks, M.D., born 1868.
2. John Champion Hicks, born 1870.
3. Anne Hicks, born 1863.
4. Mary Hicks, born 1866.
5. Maria Umfreville Hicks, born 1869.

IV.

VIII. JAMES CHAMPION HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders; second son of Admiral Thomas Hicks aforesaid; baptized at Brixham, Devon, October 23, 1781; entered the Royal Navy, as appears from the books of the *Jupiter* and *Cambridge*; matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, April 3, 1800, aged eighteen (as son of Thomas Hicks, Esq., of Brixham, armiger); B.A. 1804; curate of Launceston, Cornwall, and chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland at Werrington Park in that county, and afterwards Perpetual Curate of Rangeworthy, in the county of Gloucester, 1834-1855. Married Frances,¹ daughter and eventual heiress of John Searle, of Allerton, co. Devon, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Gilbert Yarde, of Stoke Gabriel, and sister and sole heiress of the Rev. Francis Yarde, Rector of Dartington, by whom he had, with two sons and two daughters who died in infancy:

1. James Hicks, of whom presently.
 2. Frances Hicks, born April 29, 1812; married Edward Poore, and died at Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1893.
 3. Elizabeth Hicks, born January 16, 1814; died unmarried at Alnwick, January, 1880.
 4. John Hicks, born April 13, 1815; married Amelia, daughter of Edward Coley, Esq., and died *s.p.* at Dorchester, 1869.
 5. Jane Hicks, born April 29, 1819; died May 15, 1890.
 6. Francis Yarde Hicks, born June 26, 1821.
 7. Sarah Hester Hicks, born July 18, 1824; died unmarried at Dorchester, 1858.
 8. Amelia Mary Hicks, born March 11, 1826.
 9. Ellen Hicks, born December 1, 1828.
 10. Louisa Hicks, born January 12, 1829; married the Rev. William Henry Leicester, M.A. Christ College, Cambridge, Vicar of Marthall, Cheshire.
 11. Charlotte Hicks, born August 17, 1830; married June 22, 1863, Julius Delvendahl, and died in America, 1865.
- The Rev. J. C. Hicks died at Rangeworthy September 6, 1855.

¹ Frances Searle had at least three lines of descent from King Edward III.: one through Yarde, Champernowne, Courtenay (3), Seymour (5), Wentworth, Clifford, Percy, and Mortimer, from Lionel, Duke of Clarence; another through Yarde, Champernowne, Courtenay (4), Manners (3), and St. Leger, to Richard, Duke of York; and the third through Yarde, Champernowne (3), Fulford (3), Bouchier (5), to Thomas of Woodstock.

IX. JAMES HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders, eldest son and heirs of the preceding, born July 21, 1810; B.A. Oriel College, Oxford; matriculated May 13, 1830, aged nineteen; author of "The Teaching of the Church," "Prayer-Book Leaflets," etc.; Vicar of Pydletrenthide, co. Dorset; married Emma, daughter of William Barry, Esq., and niece of Sir Charles Barry, the eminent architect, by whom, who died June 3, 1895, he had issue:

1. James Walter Hicks, born 1846; died same year.
2. William Searle Hicks, of whom presently.
3. John George Hicks, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Volunteer Artillery, December 10, 1895; born at Pydletrenthide aforesaid, June 4, 1850; married first, at St. Matthew's, Brixton, July 20, 1883, Mary Jane, daughter of Anthony Carr, of London, and formerly of West Ditchburn, Northumberland, by whom, who died May 7, 1884, he had issue an only daughter:
 - (1) Hilda Mary Hicks, born April 23, 1884.
 Colonel Hicks married secondly, at St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, April 18, 1892, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Procter, M.A. St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; Vicar of Doddington; Hon. Canon of Durham and Rural Dean of Bamburgh.
4. Henry Champernowne Hicks, Lincoln Theological College, curate of Hucknall-Torkard, Notts; born December 18, 1851; died unmarried at Alnmouth, July 16, 1878; buried at Alnwick.
5. Francis Champion Hicks, born May, 1856; died 1859.
6. Edward Barry Hicks, born June 27, 1858; Clerk in Holy Orders; M.A. Trinity College, Dublin; Vicar of Killingworth 1890-1894, and afterwards of St. Mary's, Newcastle-on-Tyne; married, at Alnwick, August 4, 1886, Mary, daughter of Robert Middlemas, and has issue:
 - (1) Gilbert Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 24, 1887.
 - (2) Mary Isabel Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 18, 1889.
 - (3) Henry Charlewood Hicks, born at Killingworth, June 2, 1891.
 - (4) Walter Edward Hicks, born at Killingworth, January 23, 1893.
 - (5) Gertrude Middlemas Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 19, 1894.

- (6) William Barry Hicks, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, January 18, 1897.
7. Emma Frances Hicks, Sister Superior Clewer Sisterhood, born July 22, 1847.
8. Margaret Hicks, born April 17, 1853.
9. Louisa Mary Hicks, born February 28, 1855; married, at the parish church, Alnwick, May 28, 1885, Henry Clement Charlewood, Esq. (son of the late Rev. T. Charlewood, B.A. St. Alban Hall, Oxford; Vicar of Kinoulton, Notts; and his wife Anne Rosamond, daughter of Admiral Clement Sneyd), and has issue:
- (1) Clement James Charlewood, born March 27, 1888.
 - (2) George Edward Charlewood, born March 26, 1890.
 - (3) Catherine Rosamond Charlewood, born February 15, 1891.
 - (4) William Henry Charlewood, born February 18, 1893.
 - (5) Alfred Charlewood, born March 14, 1894.
10. Sarah Hicks, born September 2, 1859; married, at Alnwick, April 14, 1883, Charles Herbert Elliot, Esq., and died at Elmer's End, Beckenham, February 14, 1891, leaving issue:
- (1) William Faber Elliot, born March 11, 1884.
 - (2) Amy Mary Elliot, born August 4, 1885.
 - (3) Charles Barry Elliot, born September 2, 1886.
 - (4) Herbert Benbow Elliot, born January 28, 1890.

11. Ellen Elizabeth Hicks, born January 8, 1861.

The Rev. James Hicks died at Alnwick, December 28, 1889.

X. WILLIAM SEARLE HICKS, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, eldest son and heir of the preceding, born at Pydletrentside, March 6, 1849; married, at St. Alban's, Heworth, Gateshead, April 29, 1875, Anne Alice, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; Vicar of St. Alban's, Heworth; author of "*Scholæ Novo-Castrensis Alumni*," etc.; by whom he has had issue:

1. Frances Anne Hicks, born February 21, 1876.
2. Ellanor Mary Hicks, born April 1, 1877.
3. Margaret Hicks, born July 16, 1878.
4. James Edward Hicks, born February 10, 1880.
5. Katherine Emma Hicks, born July 16, 1881; died in infancy.
6. Henry Leicester Hicks, born February 5, 1883.
7. George Adamson Hicks, born September 29, 1884.

8. Francis William Hicks, born May 18, 1886.
9. John Searle Hicks, born February 1, 1888.
10. Charles Herbert Hicks, born November 2, 1890.

V.

VIII. PETER WILLIAM HENRY HICKS, Esq., solicitor, of Northampton, fourth son of Admiral Thomas Hicks aforesaid, born 1788; married, at Brixham, co. Devon, July 3, 1809, Sarah, eldest daughter of Theophilus Hearsey, of Denmark Hill, Surrey, by whom he had issue:

1. Peter Edward Hicks, of whom presently.
2. Sarah Caroline Hicks, married Joseph Whyddon, of Montreal, Canada, and had issue:
(1) John Hicks Atkinson Whyddon, born 1843; married Louisa Hird, and had issue six children.

IX. PETER EDWARD HICKS, Esq., Coroner for Northampton; married Julia, daughter of (—) Parnell and sister of the aforesaid Louis Parnell, and died *s.p.* at Northampton, December, 1862.

VI.

IV. WILLIAM HICKS, of Newsham, aforesaid, 6th [but probably 4th surviving] son of William Hicks, of Newsham, and Elizabeth Kaye his wife; baptized at Kirkby Wiske May 28, 1644; married Elizabeth —, and had issue:

1. John Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, December 28, 1666.
2. George Hicks, of whom presently.
3. William Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, August 20, 1671; buried there May 21, 1674.
4. Abigail Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, January 9, 1673; married there, July 4, 1712, John Robinson, of Sedgefield (?).
5. Elizabeth Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, January 6, 1676; married there, February 6, 1698-9, Edward Swales.
6. Mary Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, March 14, 1677; buried there November 29, 1695.
7. Milcah Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, October 5, 1680; buried there October 12 following.
8. William Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, October 8, 1682.

9. Rebecca Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, May 2, 1685; buried there May 31 following.
 10. Margaret Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, June —, 1686; buried there January 16, 1705.
- William Hicks was buried at Kirkby Wiske, August 15, 1686; and his widow was buried there December 19, 1719.

V. GEORGE HICKS, of Newsham aforesaid, second [but eldest surviving (?)] son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at Kirkby Wiske, February 16, 1668; and married there, April 27, 1696, Ellinor Johnson, of Kirkby, by whom he had issue:

1. Thomas Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, November 4, 1697.
2. Thomas Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, March 22, 1698-9.
3. George Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, June 23, 1702.
4. Ellinor Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, May 6, 1705.
5. William Hicks, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, August 14, 1707.

[NOTE.—In Burke's "Commoners," under Hicks, of Silton Hall, the above-named William Hicks, of Newsham, the brother of Dean Hicks, is said to have married Mary Oastler, and to have had issue a son, Thomas Hicks, born at Newsham Hall, who died 1781, leaving issue by his wife, Mary Fowler, three sons and a daughter, viz.: (1) George, who married and had issue a son, George. (2) Fowler, of Silton Hall, Yorks, who married Jane, only child of John Topping, and was the father of Fowler Hicks, Esq., of Silton Hall; M.A. Oxford; barrister at law; D.L. for the North Riding of Yorkshire; born April 6, 1765. (3) Thomas, who died in America *s.p.* (4) Mary. The registers do not contain the baptism of any son named Thomas of William Hicks, of Newsham, and they show that the Christian name of the latter's wife was Elizabeth, not Mary; but the Thomas Hicks who died 1781 may, perhaps, have been a son of George Hicks, of Newsham, and a grandson, not son, of William, of Newsham.]

APPENDIX.

A.

THE LAST SPEECH OF THAT PIOUS AND LEARNED DIVINE, MR. JOHN
HICKS: WHO WAS EXECUTED AT GLASSENBURY, OCTOBER, 1685.

"I suppose the spectators here present expect I should speak something before I leave this sanguinary stage and passe through my bloody sufferings, by which my immortal spirit will be speedily transported into an invisible and eternal world. And I conclude they have different resentments thereof, that some resent them with much joy with high exaltations and triumphs, others with equal grieve and sorrow: that to the one I am a most pleasant spectacle and they behold mee with high complacency and delight; that to the other I am a mournfull and unpleasant one, and that they behold me with no less pittye and compassion: concerning the first I can say I freely forgive them, and heartily pray that God most mercifully and graciously, will prevent their mourning through miserie not only here but to eternity hereafter. Concerning the other I will say weepe for your sins and for the sins of the Nation, for the highest rebellions that ever were committed against the Eternal God. Lament bitterly for those sins that have been the meritorious cause of the late terrible judgment, and which I feare will provoke God to break in upon this Nation with an inundation and overflowing deluge of judgments, which are farr more tremendous and dreadfull, and for sympathizeing with me in drinking this bitter cup appointed for mee, I return you most humble and hearty thanks, and earnestly desire God to flow into and fill your souls with all celestial and spiritual consolations.

"Something I must say before I die to purge and clear myself from some false accusations layed to my charge, as that I was engaged with Captain Bloud in rescueing of Captain Mason when he was sent down from London to Yorke to be tryed for high treason, that I was the man that kild the Barber of that City who travelled with them, and also that I was with him when he stole the Crown. Now as I am a dyeing man and upon the brinck of a stupendious eternity, the reallity and truth thereof I firmly believe without any mental reservation or the least equivocation, I do declare in the presence of the all seing God, that impartial judge before whom in a little time I must appeare, that I never saw, nor conversed with Tho. Bloud from the yeare 1656 till after he had stolen the Crown which was in the yeare 1671 or thereabout in the yeare 1672. Nor was ever in the least ingaged with him in any of his treasonable plotts or practices.

"Tis true I being most injuriously and wrongfully involed in greate troubles of another nature, of which I have given an account to the world in a printed narrative, and which is notoriously known in the country where then I lived, by some which were grand enemies to me for my preaching, I was perswaded to apply myself to Mr. Blond, to procure by his intercession his late Majestie's grace and favour for me. Accordingly he brought me into his Royal presence, whilst I was in it his Majestie

express himself with great clemency and mercy towards me without expressing one word of what I am charged with, after Mr. Bloud came from his Majestie (he continuing a little longer with him then I did) he told me he had granted me my pardon, which I did most thankfully accept, knowing it would free me from all penalties and troubles I was obnoxious to, which were occasioned by my nonconformity. I then ingaging him to take out my pardon, he told me he would put me into one with several others that had been ingaged with him in several treasonable designs and actions, at which I was troubled fearing it might be imputed to me thereby, and though I did acquiesce therein for the present, yet God knows I have often since reflected upon it with great regret and dissatisfaction. If Mr. Bloud did informe the late King for this end to make himself the more considerable (he endeavouring to bring in as many of his party as he could to accept their pardon that they might be rendered utterly unable of Plotting any further mischief against his Person or Government), or any other, that was ingaged with him in any of his treasonable attempts: I appeal to God in it he has done me an irreparable wrong. Also after the same manner do I declare that I was never the least ingaged with any party in plotting designing or contriving any treason or rebellion against the late King, and particularly that I was altogether unconcerned and unacquainted with that for which the Lord Russel and others suffered; and as much a Stranger to the last against the present King, till it was ready to be put in Execution and whereas it was reported of me. That at Tanton I perswaded the late Duke of Monmouth to assume the title of King, I do as solemnly declare, that I saw not the said Duke, nor had any converse with him till he came to Shipton Mallet, which was 13 days after he landed, and several days after he had been at Tanton. It is also false that I rode to and fro in the West to perswade men to go into his Army and rebell against his present Majesty, for I was in the East Country when the Duke landed, and from thence I went directly when he was at Shipton Mallet, not one man accompanying me from thence thither. As I have lived so I dye owning and professing the true reformed Christian commonly called the Protestant Religion, which is founded upon the pure written Word of God only, which I acknowledge likewise to be comprehended in the thirty-nine Articles of the Doctrine of the Church of England. This Religion I have made a rational and free choice of and have heartily imbraced, not onely as it protests against all Paganisme and the Mahometan Religion, but against the corruption of the Christian especially in its essentials.

"And I humbly and earnestly pray unto God, that by his infinite wisdom and almighty power, he would prevent not only the utter extirpation, but the least diminution thereof, by the growth and prevalence of what is contrary to it, (in the utter abhorrence whereof as I have lived so now I dye) and for that end the Lord make the professors of it, to live more up to its principles and rules, and bring their hearts and conversations more under the Governing power of the same. I dye also owning my Ministerial Nonconformity (for which I have suffered so much and which now doth obstruct the King's grace and mercy to be manifested and extended to me), for as I chose it not (concerning which I now appeal to God as a dyeing man) from sullenness or humour, or a factious temper, or from principles of Education, or from secular interest or worldly advantage, but purely from the dictates of my own conscience, and as judging it to be the cause of God, and to have more of divine truth in it, then that which is contrary thereunto, so now I see no cause to repent of or to recede and

depart from it, not questioning, but God will own it at the last day of judgment. If no more had been required after the late King's restoration to qualifie Ministers for publique preaching, than was after the first Reformation to the time of Charles the First, probably I might have satisfied myself therewith, and not have scrupled conformity thereto. But the terms and conditions thereof by a Parliamentary Law in 1662 being made not onely new, but so strict and severe, I could never yet have satisfaction in my own conscience (after all endeavours used) for a compliance therewith and submission thereunto. To say nothing of the Covenant (which I never tooke), the renouncing of my ordination and giving unfeign'd assent and consent, have been always to difficult and hard for me to come up to.

"And I do very well remember about 14 years ago entring into a discourses with Mr. Patrick Sheriden then an Irish Dean (and who was my contemporary in Dublin Colledge) concerning conformity (which he much endeavoured to perswade me to). I urged the severity of the fore mentioned conditions against it, and after some debates and reasonings, I told him I did believe they were contrived designedly and on purpose to keep us out of the Church, and to prevent our publick Ministry, to which he ingeniously replied, he judged it was, for said he a Bishop in Ireland (whose name I have forgott) told me the very same. But though I could not wade through and conquer those difficulties, yet I censure not those that have done it, and I believe after all the hottest disputes the most vehement debates and violent contests between conformists and nonconformists here, there are of both that will be glorified in heaven hereafter. According to that 19. Article of the Church of England (a visible Church is a congregation of faithfull men in which the pure Word of God is preached, the Sacraments duely administered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same) so with such Churches I have held the most intimate communion, and with such (were I to live) could hold it as occasion should require.

"I would not therefore be so incorporated with any such Church, as to exclude me from and render me incapable of holding communion with other Churches. I was never strictly bound up to any forme of Ecclesiastical Government, that under which pure and undefiled Religion doth flourish, that which contemnes, and cherisheth reall practical holiness, and advanceth the Kingdom of God in the world, I can approve of, submit to, and peaceably live under, were I to live.

"I do approve of the ancient and present forme of civil Government. English Monarchy, I am fully satisfied with, and I doe also declare that it is not warrantable, for subjects to take up Arms and resist their Lawfull and rightfull Sovereign Princes, and therefore had I not been induced by several things I have read and heard, to believe the late Duke of Monmouth was the legitimate Son of his Father Charles the Second, I had never gone into his Army, judging without this I could not be free the guilt of rebellion, which I always resolved to keep myself clear from, and though his Father denyed he was married to his mother, I thought it might be answered with this, that Kings and Princes for State reasons the depth whereof can not be fathomed by their subjects, may affirme or deny things which without them they would not do, and make even their naturall affections to truckle and stoope thereto. I exhort all to abhor treasonable plots and practices, to have all rebellion in the highest detestation, to make the plain text of Sacred Writ their rule to walk by, in honouring obeying and living in subjection to rightfull Kings, and not

suddenly to receive nor to be suddenly imprest with evil reports and defamations of them, also not rashly to be the Spreaders and Propagators of the same. I desire God to forgive all my enemies and to give me a heart to forgive them which are many, some mighty and all most malicious: particularly Barret of Fovent who betrayed me, and proved so treacherous to James Dun, his old and intimate Friend. I dye grievously affected that I should prove the occasion of the great sufferings of so many persons and families, but this hath fallen upon the just and wise ordering of the divine providence, as David's going to Abimelech for some relief did, when it proved the occasion of his death, and all the Priests with the destruction of all the men, women and children in the Citie. But who shall say unto God what dost thou. The care of my most dear wife and many dear children I cast upon God, who I hope will be better than the best of Husbands unto her and better than the best of parents unto them. God knows how just and legall a right my wife hath unto her estate, to him therefore I commit her, to defend her from the violence and oppression of many, particularly of a most inhumane and unnatural Brother: but no wonder if he will lay violent hands upon his sister's Estate, that layd them so often on his own Father. I dye a deeply humbled, self judging, self condemning sinner, loathing and abhorring my many and great iniquities, and myself for them, earnestly desiring full redemption from the bondage of corruption under which I have groaned many years, longing for a perfect conformity to the most glorious holy God, the onely infinitely pure being, thirsting for a perfect effusion of his image through all the powers and faculties of my soul, panting after perfect spiritual light, life and liberty, and a consummated love to my dearest Jesus the all comprehending good, and to be satisfied with his love for ever, a vigorous and vehement zeal for the Protestant Religion, which a belief of the Duke's legitimacy hath involved me in that for which I am condemned. And tho it hath brought me to this ignominious death, yet blessed be God that by sincere repentance and true faith in the blood of Jesus, there is a passage from it to a glorious eternal life, and from those bitter sorrows to the fullness of sweetest joy that is in his presence, and from those sharp bodily paines to those most pure pleasures that are at his Right hand for ever more. Blessed be God that such a death as this cannot prevent and hinder Christ's changing my vile body and fashioning it according to his most glorious body at the general resurrection day. I am now going into that world where many darke things shall be made perfectly manifest and clear, and many doubtfull things shall be resolved, with plenary satisfaction given concerning them, all disputes and mistakes concerning treason, and schisme, shall there be at an end and cease for ever. Many things that are innocent lawfull and laudable, often have foul markes and black characters stampd and fixt upon them here, but shall be perfectly purified and fully cleansed from them there, and where at one view far more shall be known of them, than by all the wrangling debats and eager disputes, or by reading all polemical bookes concerning them here. I greatly deplore and bewaile the greedy appetite and unsatiabie thirst of some professing Protestants after the blood of their Bretheren, and the high pleasures they take in the effusion thereof, but what will not men do when they are judicially blinded, or their secular worldly interest so insensibly insinuates and windes itself into their Religion, is so twisted and incorporated with, animates and acts it, is the life and soul, the vital form and power of it, and it is made wholly subservient and subordinate thereunto. I blesse God for all my sufferings, and particularly for this last, for the benefits and fruits of them, by God's sanctising them to me, hath been very great: for thereby I have

been made more effectually convinced of the vanity of this world, and of my own sinfulness by nature and by practice, and to see that to be sin which I never saw before: to be more throwly humbled for what I knew to be sin, not only of commission but of omission also: thereby I have also been brought to a more inward sense and feeling the absolute necessity of the righteousness of Christ to justify me, and he hath been made much more dear and pretious to my soul than ever he was before: hereby my soul hath been refined from the drosse of sensuality and wrought into a more heavenly frame, raised up to a higher pitch of spirituality and made more to aspire towards invisible and immortal things; thereby I am made more meek and humble, and to judge more charitably of others that differ from me in opinion and judgment. So that though by God's most righteous judgments I have been apprehended and most justly and deservedly undergone these sufferings for my sins; yet I hope they have wrought for me a far more exceeding eternal weight of glory, fitting and preparing me and making me a better qualified person and subject, and far more meet to be partaker of the same. Through the grace and strength of God, I will not purchase my life by the death and blood of my Protestant Bretheren, but will chuse rather to die than to be a betrayer of them. The imperious and violent assault of this temptation I dreaded more than death itself, blessed be God therefore that I was not exposed unto and conquered by it, as some have sadly been, I having such full bodily vigour and strength and being in such perfect health, that I know no quality notwithstanding my age predominant in me, it hath made it much more difficult to dye, than if I had been clogged and cumbered with infirmity and made to bow and stoope under habitual prevailing diseases and distempers, gradually worn out there with (which many times makes men weary of life and to chuse death before it) and this in conjunction with many things (which I forbear to mention) highly gratfull and pleasing unto sense (which I must leave for ever) strengthens and heightens the difficulty and begets a greater regret and reluctancy in my will to have the earthly tabernacle of my body dissolved, and my soul dislodged and quit the same. But now when the black and glumy shades of death do overspread me I can say to the praise and glory of God's most free and powerfull grace, that faith in some measure, changing the difficulties into a facility and easiness of dying, hath very much subdued the reluctance of my will against it, for it makes future things present, invisible things visible, and doth realize and substantiate the same unto me. And as by it I penetrate and pass into eternity and behold immersible and immortal things, so hereby blessed be God I have obtained a greater victory over sense, the world is more crucified unto me and I unto it, and all the most pleasant delightful things and comforts therein. All finite fading creature comforts are become minute, small, despicable and contemptible to me in comparison hereof, being infinitely contained and comprehended therein: shall my soull clasp and cling about these perishing things, shall it cling and be glued to them, shall it be confined and captivated unto what is kept within the narrow bounds of time, and the lower world, shall it earnestly desire and thirst after muddy streames, yea rivers of flesh pleasing good, when by an eye of faith I can look into the indeficent and inexhaustable pure fountaine, immense immeasurable ocean of supream divine goodness, hoping to drink thereof, To swim and bath myself for ever therein and when I consider how long my ears have been bound up to hear innumerable and horrid oathes, curses, blasphemies, and my eyes to see the prophanation of so many days of God, and when I behold such an

overflowing of flood of most prodigious impiety, such an inundation of monstrous iniquity, and so much of hell upon earth, and that there is such a decay of holy zeal, true piety and Christian Religion among the Professors of it, it hath a powerful influence on my soul to reconcile it more unto death, and make me effectually and from choice to leave this visible world, to dwell and take up my abode in that which is unseen, and future, for there shall be nothing but perfect purity and holiness, a sinless state, a serving of God with all unweariedness and perfection, with highest complacency and delight that mortal souls are capable of. There is perfect peace and concord; there are innumerable company of Angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect, all fastened together with indissolvable and uninterrupted chaines of most sweet and pure love, and all continually wrapt up in and transported to the highest admiration of God's love, his infinite and comprehensible excellencies and perfections, singing Hallelujah to him without ceasing, and Triumpling in his praises for ever and ever. The consideration also that I know so little of the sublime and profound divine mysteries of the most glorious mystery of Salvation by Jesus Christ, and that I am so incapable of to fathome the depth of the providence of God whose ways are in the sea, and his paths in the deep waters and whose footsteps are unknown and particularly of the late most stupendous and amazing one. And that I am so ignorant of the nature of Angels and Spirits with their offices and operations and of the high and glorious excellency appropriate and peculiar to that order, that I am so little acquainted with the nature of my own soul as at present dwelling with and united to my body: and as disunited and separated from it, how without corporeal organs it shall vivaciously and vigourously performe all it proper functions and offices more strongly and indefatigably serve the Lord more fervently and abundantly delight in him, every way attain the suprem end of its creation and being. This makes me much more willing to dye, that I may have the knowledge thereof, with innumerable other things that I am now ignorant of or do but imperfectly know, compleated and perfected, and so be made happy, by a plenitude and fulness of intellectual pleasures, which of all others are most suitable sweet and satisfying to immortal souls. When I also see there he that departs from iniquity makes himself a prey, and so many ingulph and plung themselves into the depth of wickedness, least they should make themselves odious and vile (so accompted) which makes them so much to degenerate not onely from Christianity but humanity also, as if they were scarce the excescence of either, abandoning even that most noble generous heroic spirit, that hath dwelt in many heathens, who counted it most honourable and glorious to contend for their country's rights and liberties, yea to suffer death and the worst of deaths in defence of the same and judging them most accursed execrable horrid vilaines that doe so and not onely so, but for their own private advantage, tho many of them inslave their posterity by it, are most industrious and laborious, most fierce and furious in destroying them, whereby they are become as unnatural children that seek the ruine of their parents that begat them and brought them forth, or they that lay violent hands upon themselves, dashing out their own brains, cutting their own throats, hanging and drowning themselves, ripping up their own bowels. They being in a different sense but children and members of that body polittick they design and attempt the death and destruction of: and when I know not how long the duration and continuance of these things shall be, or a conclusion and end by God (who by an infallible and unerring wisdom governes the World) shall be put thereto; why shall my soull be unwilling to take its flight into the

unseen and eternal World, where no such sordid and impious things (most incongruous unto and unbecoming nature) shall be seen and found, and where I shall behold no narrow convulsive contracted souls, that habitually prefer their private before a publique Good. But all most unanimously and equally concentrating in one common universal Good; and where the sighs, groanes and tears of the affected shall be heard no more for ever. I earnestly exhort all most highly to prise and value time, diligently to improve it to externity, to be wise seriously and seasonably, to consider their latter end, for though by the irreparable and irresistible Law of Heaven we must all dye, yet we know not how, where, nor when; to live with their souls full of sollicitude and care, and with the most deep concernedness, and while you have time and opportunity, means of grace, health and strength to make sure of these two greate things, viz. —

“1. What merits for you a right and title to eternal life and the future unchangeable blessedness, and that is the redeemer's most precious blood and righteousness; and therefore let therebe a sincere application and imputation thereof unto you by believing.

“2. That which makes you qualified subjects for it, and that is the great work of regeneration wrought in your souls, and a being a renewed in the Spirit of your minds, the having the divine nature imprinted on you, a repairing of the decayed image of God in you; the transformation into his own likeness, whereby they may minde and Savour more of the things of the Spirit, than the things of the flesh, celestial and heavenly more than the terrene and earthy; superiour more than inferiour things, and here with to have a holy life and conversation conjoined with results and springs from the same as fruits from the seeds and roots, and acts from the habit, let all in order thereunto seriously consider those few Texts of Sacred Scripture, let them be deeply transcribed upon your souls, let them be assimilated thereunto, be made the written Epistle, the lively picture and portraiture thereof Matth. 5, 8, blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God: verse 20 for I say unto you except your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, you shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of God; John 3, 3, and Jesus sayed unto him except a man be born again he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; 1. Cor. 6, 9, Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not enter into the Kingdom of God, be not deceived neither fornicators nor idolaters nor adulterers, and verse 11, such are some of you but now ye are washed ye are sanctified; 5 Gal. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; James 18 of his own will begat he us with the word of truth that we should be a kind of first fruits of her creatures; 1 Pet. 1, 23, being born again not of corruptible seed but of incorruptible by the word of God which liveth and abided for ever, and 3 Coll. 1, 2, if ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things that are above, and set your affections on things above, and not on things on the earth; 5 Gal. 24, and they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts thereof; 2 Ephes. 1, and you hath he quickned who were dead in Trespasses and in sins: 2 Revel.; 6 Rom. 8, 1, There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus. &c.; 1 Pet. 1, 15, But as he that hath called you is holy so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; 4 Ps. 3, But know that the Lord hath sett apart him that is Godly for himself. I shall mention no more, the Holy Bible abounds with those texts, which shows that renovation and change of our carnal and corrupt nature and hearts there must be, with holiness of life and conversation, before we can be capable of a future blessed immortality and of inheriting the Kingdom of God for ever.”

Note.—The term "Nonconformist" had in the seventeenth century a widely different signification to that which it has obtained in more recent times:

"He [John Hicks] was then [in 1662] a young clergyman, a true Puritan as to his faith, but holding what would now be called moderate opinions on Ecclesiastical questions, and professing himself willing to continue his ministry in the Church of England if a few slight alterations were made in its forms, and if he should only be required to submit to its ancient terms of subscription.

"It was therefore a bitter disappointment to find, on the publication of the Bartholomew Act, that it was designed to operate as a highly penal measure, that the Prayer Book had only been altered in order to make it impossible for the Puritans to accept it; and that, still further, every Anglican clergyman was required to declare his unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything the book contained, on pain of exclusion from his office.

"One day, when in conversation with an old University friend, who was trying to persuade him to conform, 'I do believe,' said he, 'that these conditions are only designed and contrived on purpose to prevent our public preaching, and to keep us out of the Church.' To which his friend replied with much simplicity, 'I judge that it is so, for a Bishop in Ireland, whose name I have forgotten, told me the very same.'

(See p. vi., Introduction "Troublous Times, or Leaves from the Notebook of the Rev. Mr. John Hicks," a work published in 1862, edited by Rev. Charles Stanford, and presumably written by him, though stated to have been "transcribed by Jane Bowring Cranch.")

B.

Captain Jasper Hicks, or (as he signed himself in his ships' books) "Gaspar Hicques," is believed to have been a member of this branch of the family, and a dagger which belonged to him was in possession of one of Admiral Hicks's grandchildren. In the "Dictionary of National Biography" it is suggested that he was possibly a son of the Rev. Gaspar Hicques, of Landrake, Cornwall, who, according to "*Oxoniensis Alumni*," was born in 1605, Vicar of Landrake 1632, and was buried in the porch of Landrake Church 1677; but the registers of that parish, which exist from the year 1632, do not shew his son's baptism, or, in fact, any entries of relations of the Rev. Gaspar Hicques other than his own burial.

Assuming Captain Hicks to have been aged about thirty when appointed Commander of the *Archangel*, his birth would be about 1659, and he might very probably have been son of the Rev. John Hicks and his wife Abigail, who had (as stated in his last speech) "very many children."

He is believed to have commenced his naval career in the merchant service, but of this nothing is known until he was appointed Commander of the *Archangel* in May, 1689. His subsequent services were: Captain of the *Kingfisher*, 1693; *Oxford*, 1702; *Yarmouth*, 1704; *Cornwall*, 1705; *Warsfight*, 1708; *Ramillies* (Brazil Fleet), 1709.

In 1704, he, being then in command of the *Yarmouth* in conjunction with Captain Juniper, captured the Mole of Gibraltar, when, under the command of Admiral Rooke, the Rock was stormed and taken.

Upon the decease of Rear-Admiral Dilkes in December, 1707, the command of the Mediterranean Fleet devolved on Captain Hicks, who

was the Senior Officer, and who sailed from Leghorn in his Flagship, the *Cornwall*, to the coast of Genoa, where, embarking the troops at Vado, he escorted them to Spain, and then proceeded with his squadron to Lisbon, where he handed over his command to Admiral Sir John Leake, the Commander-in-Chief. (See "Lives of the Admirals," p. 1, Vol. IV.)

He died October 20, 1714, and was buried at Croydon, Surrey, November 3. His will, dated October 26, 1714, was proved November 15 by his widow and executrix Judith, who was living a widow in the parish of Stepney, September 6, 1720.

He ordered in his will that the medal given him by King Charles II. of gracious memory be "given and bestowed to and upon such one of my sons as for the service of his King and Country shall best deserve the same."

He appears to have had with other issue :

1. Gaspar Hicks, Commander R.N., late Lieutenant of the *Lennox*. Will dated February 8, 1711-12, proved March 8, 1712.
2. Zachariah Hicks, eldest (surviving) son.
3. Leonard Hicks, mariner, of St. Dunstan's, Stepney. Will dated September 6, 1720, "being then bound on a voyage to the East Indies" leaving everything to wife Susannah and any child by him; proved November 15, 1722.
4. Mary Hicks, eldest daughter.

C.

JOHN HICKS OF PUSEY FIRS.

For this link in the pedigree, family tradition has been relied on.

Pusey Firs was in the seventeenth century a large farm-house in the parish of Buckland, bordering on the parish of Pusey. The registers only commence in 1601 (ten years after the birth of John Hicks of Exeter, whose baptism, therefore, cannot be found), and between that date and 1747 there are numerous entries in this name.

There is a tradition that this John Hicks left England after shooting a man who pretended to be a ghost. The remark in the extract from the parish history of Broughton Gifford regarding his brother William's belief in ghosts and apparitions is a curious commentary on this.

Dr. George Hicks describes Pusey in his "*Thesaurus*," p. xxv. (for an interesting notice of which see Liddon's "Life of Dr. Pusey," Vol. I., p. 452).

D.

MARY HICKS, WIFE OF JOHN HICKS OF EXETER.

She owned copyhold property in the parishes of Woodbury and Salterton, viz., Pidgeons Heathfield, consisting of a house and thirty-two acres in the parish of Woodbury and Clayhill, Round Mead and Rickhill Mead in Salterton, belonging to the Exeter Vicars-Choral Estates as the nominee of her husband, as appears in the Court Roll dated September 10, 1733.

At the Court Baron of John Vinicombe, John Hicks, Joseph May, and Simon Westcott, held June 1, 1741, she surrendered the Salterton property.

At the Court Baron of Thomas Comins, James Newcombe, Richard Eastcott, and George Long, held November 9, 1795, her sons, James Hicks and Thomas Hicks, by their attorney, Jacob Butt, surrendered

Pidgeons Heathfield, then held by James Hicks, for the term of his life according to the custom of the Rectory Manor of Woodbury to the intent that an estate might be granted therein to John Searle the younger, aged fourteen, James Champion Hicks, aged fourteen, and Peter William Henry Hicks, aged eight, but upon trust and for the only use and benefit of the said Thomas Hicks, he being the purchaser for £150 paid by him to the Lords of the Manor. (See the Court Rolls, now in possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners).

Pidgeons Heathfield was bequeathed by Rear-Admiral Thomas Hicks in his will to his son Peter William Henry Hicks.

II.

SOME NOTICES OF THE SHIPS IN WHICH ADMIRAL HICKS SERVED.

Norfolk, Monmouth, Hazard, Sheerness.—His services in these ships were contemporaneous with those of Thomas Graves (the younger), who afterwards became Admiral Lord Graves.

The *Norfolk*, commanded by the latter's father, led the attack at the siege of Carthagea.

The *Monmouth* (Captain Harrison) was particularly distinguished in the defeat of *L'Entendriere* by Sir Edward Hawke, having previously, under Admiral Anson, assisted in the capture of a French squadron under Jonquiere.

The services of the *Hazard* in gaining information about the French fleet off Brest so pleased Lord Anson that he gave Graves post rank, and appointed him to the *Sheerness* frigate, Hicks going with him as master's mate. (See Ralfe's "Naval Biography," Vol. I., p. 174.)

Marlborough (ninety guns; Captain Cornwall).—Closely supported Admiral Matthews, who in his Flagship the *Namur* (ninety guns) attacked the allied fleets of France and Spain under Admiral Court off Toulon February 11, 1744, and captured the Spanish Admiral's Flagship, the *Real Felipe*, of one hundred and fourteen guns. The brave Captain Cornwall was killed, and the brunt of the action was borne by only half the British fleet, owing to a misunderstanding of the *Namur's* signals by Rear-Admiral Lestock, the result of which was a court-martial, by whose sentence Admiral Matthews was (as was generally believed most unjustly) dismissed the service. (See "Her Majesty's Navy," Vol. I., p. 182.)

Lively (twenty guns; Captain the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland), West Indies, 1760, in company with *Hampshire* (fifty guns; Captain Norbury) and *Boreas* (twenty-eight guns; Captain Uvedale), fought a hot action on October 18 with the French ships *Sirène* (thirty-two), *Duc de Choiseul* (thirty-two), *Prince Edward* (thirty-two), *Fleur de Lys* (thirty-two), and *Valeur* (twenty), off the east end of Cuba.

The *Sirène* and *Valeur* were captured (the latter by the *Lively*), the *Duc de Choiseul* got into Port aux Paix, and the *Prince Edward* ran ashore and struck, but was subsequently burnt by her crew. On the 19th, the *Hampshire* and *Lively* were about to attack *Fleur de Lys*, when the crew abandoned and burnt the ship. (See Clowes, Vol. III., p. 225.)

Actæon (twenty-eight guns; Captain Christopher Atkins).—Formed one of the ships of the squadron under the command of Commodore Sir Peter Parker at the attack of Sullivan's Island, July 28, 1776.

Owing to the ignorance of the pilot, three frigates, the *Sphinx*, the *Syren*, and the *Actæon*, ran aground. The two former got off, but the latter remaining fast, the Captain and officers thought proper to scuttle and set her on fire, for doing which a court-martial was ordered, and the Captain, officers, and ship's company honourably acquitted.

(See "Naval Chronicle," 1803, Vol. X., p. 442.)

Gibraltar (eighty guns).— "March 11, 1781. Flagship of Rear-Admiral Drake; Commander, Thomas Hicks (Acting Captain), at St. Lucia. Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and seventeen sail in company off Diamond Rock and Pidgeon Island. Action, April 29, 1781: five killed. Many wounded died afterwards."

"Guadaloupe, May 15, in company with Admiral Rodney and Rear-Admiral Hood, with fourteen sail of the Line."

"Barbados, May 23, 1781."

(Extract from Log of *Gibraltar* in Record Office.)

Extract from Commodore Sir R. H. Bickerton's Journal (Record Office):—

"February, 1782, to August 31, 1784.

"*Gibraltar* (Captain Thomas Hicks), Flagship, *Alexandra*, *Magnificent*, *Cumberland*, *Defence*, *Agamemnon*, *Sceptre*, *Inflexible*, *Africa*, *Assistance*, *Renown*, *Argo*, *Juno* and *Griffin*. *Harriet* and *Minerva*, Store Ships.

"West Indies, February till June, 1782; thence Cape of Good Hope to India. In action June 21, 1783. Six killed, forty wounded.

"Table Bay, February, 1784.

"Start Point, June, 1784."

The action above referred to was that between the English fleet under Admiral Hughes and the French fleet under Admiral de Suffren in the East Indies.

F.

LIEUT. EDWARD BULLER HICKS, R.N.

The following is a complete list of the ships and their commanders in which Lieut. Hicks served, and dates of entry:—

<i>Foudroyant</i>	-	February 28, 1803	-	Captain Wilson Rathbone; Acting Captain Edward Kendall.
<i>Malta</i>	-	June 22, 1806	-	Captain Edward Buller (his god-father: afterwards Admiral Sir Edward Buller).
<i>Queen</i>	-	June 19, 1807	-	Captain Inglis and Captain Shortland.
<i>Sal del Mundo</i>	-	October 11, 1808	-	Captain Wolley.
<i>San Josef</i>	-	January 15, 1809	-	Captain Dunn.
<i>Hibernia</i>	-	May 6, 1810	-	Captain Dunn.
<i>Sal del Mundo</i>	-	September 17, 1810	-	Captain Nash.
<i>Royal William</i>	-	Appointed, but not found in books.		
<i>Antelope</i>	-	December 13, 1810	-	Captain Forbes and Captain Carpenter.
<i>Electra</i>	-	August 29, 1812	-	Captain Gregory.
<i>Tigre</i>	-	August 3, 1815	-	Captain John Halliday.
<i>Spencer</i>	-	September 24, 1815	-	Captain W. R. Broughton.

Half pay, September 1, 1818. Died February 9, 1845.

G.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD NICHOLAS KENDALL, R.N.

He sailed with Sir John Franklin in his earlier voyages, and in 1844 Sir John was most anxious for him to accompany him again, but Kendall, having an important appointment, was loth to do so. Sir John remarked, "If you do not go with me, Ned, I shall never come back," and whilst Kendall was hesitating whether to do so or not, he met with the accident from which he afterwards died. He used to boast that in a former voyage he had been one foot further north than anyone else.

H.

COMMANDER THOMAS BICKERTON HICKS, R.N.

The following is a complete list of his ships, dates of entry, and their commanders:—

<i>Gibraltar</i>	-	November 18, 1781	-	Captain Thomas Hicks.
<i>Worcester</i>	-	October 10, 1783	-	Captain C. Hughes.
<i>Jupiter</i>	-	August 16, 1786	-	Captain Thomas Hicks.
<i>Impregnable</i>	-	February 10, 1791	-	Captain Sir T. Byard.
<i>Cambridge</i>	-	April 3, 1791	-	Captain Thomas Hicks.
<i>St. George</i>	-	September 4, 1791	-	Captain Thomas Hicks.
<i>Charon</i>	-	September 19, 1792	-	Captain E. Dodd.
<i>Dictator</i>	-	September 21, 1793	-	Captain E. Dodd.
<i>Orion</i>	-	April 22, 1794	-	Captain J. T. Duckworth.
<i>Leviathan</i>	-	March 18th, 1795	-	Captain J. T. Duckworth.
<i>Powerful</i>	-	April 7, 1795	-	Captain W. O'B. Drury.
(Admiral Duncan's Flagship.)				
<i>Edgar</i>	-	August 24, 1796	-	Captain J. McDougall.
<i>Queen Charlotte</i>	-	August 5, 1799	-	Captain John Irwin.
<i>Queen Charlotte</i>	-	Discharged September 5, 1799; re-appointed November 11, 1799.	-	(Not found in books.)
<i>Foudroyant</i>	-	August 23, 1800	-	Captain J. Elphinstone.
<i>Sea Fencibles</i>	-	August 14, 1804	-	Captain P. Beaver.
<i>Lady Warren</i>	-	June 7, 1805	-	Captain P. McKellar.
<i>Active</i> (cutter)	-	November 3, 1807	-	Commander T. B. Hicks.
<i>Diligence</i>	-	November 15, 1809	-	Commander T. B. Hicks.

Died December 5th, 1809.

Some notices of the ships in which Captain T. B. A. Hicks served:—

Orion (seventy-four; Captain Thomas Duckworth).—The "glorious first of June," 1794.—The *Orion* had for her adversary the *Northumberland* (seventy-four guns), firing an occasional shot at the *Patriotic* ahead of her, and the former, which had been partially engaged by the *Queen*, bore up, having lost all her masts, while the main-top mast of the *Orion* went over the side, carrying with it the main-top and main-yard. Captain Duckworth hauled up to the assistance of the *Queen Charlotte* (Flagship of Lord Howe), and the *Northumberland*, setting her spritsail, endeavoured to

escape to leeward, but was secured, when it was found that she had lost one hundred and eighty killed and wounded, including a large number of officers. The *Orion's* casualties were only two killed and twenty-four wounded.

("Her Majesty's Navy," by C. R. Low,
Vol. II., p. 114.)

Queen Charlotte (one hundred and ten; Lord Keith's Flagship).—As seen by his list of ships, T. B. Hicks was twice appointed to this ship, the second appointment being on his wedding day, viz., November 11, 1799, which accounts for the note in the ship's books.

This noble three-decker was burnt by accident off Leghorn, March 17, 1800, Lord Keith being on shore at the time. A few boats from the shore assisted in taking off a portion of the crew, a work of great danger, as her guns kept discharging. After burning for an hour she blew up, when Captain Todd (commanding), thirty-two officers, and six hundred and forty men perished. (*Ibid.* Vol. III., p. 200.)

I.

ENTRIES RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF HICKS IN THE REGISTERS OF NUNNINGTON, KIRKBY WISKE, AND STONEGRAVE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF NUNNINGTON, YORKS.—

Baptisms.

- 1582. Agneta Hick filia Elizabeth Hick 27 Marcij.
- 1586. Robertus Hick filius Johan Hick 20 Maij.
- 1589. Agneta Hick filia Johan Hick 28 September.
- 1597. Stephanus Hick filius Johan Hick 12 Junij.
- 1605. Agneta Hick filia Petri Hick 24 Aprill.
- 1623. Anna filia Roberti Hicke primo Aprilis.
- 1653. Thomas the sonne of Thomas Hicke September 22.
- 1659. Marye ye daughter of John Hicke was baptised ye 27th of December.

Marriages.

- 1539. Jo. Hick et Agnes bellum 27 October.
- 1539. Robtus Hick uxor eius 15 June.
- 1592. Thomas Gill et Cicilia Hick 28 Maij.
- 1604. Georgius Sunley et Cicilia Hick 29 November.
- 1615. Willm. Lotherington and Anne Hick the 8 of February.
- 1617. Peter Hick and Maud Bellum married 15 of Julij.
- 1619. Robertus Hicke et iran White Julij 15.

Burials.

- 1608. Bettris Hick, the 5 of December.
- 1615. John Hick was buried the 26 daye of Aprill.
- 1616. John Hicke was buried the 2 febr.
- 1617. Alise Hick uxor Peter Hick was buried 2 of Mai.
- 1619. Joannes Hick filius Petri Hick sep^{tus} erat 12^{mo} Jan.
- 1635. Jane the wife of Robert Hick was buried the 20th of January.
- 1635. Anne the daughter of Peter Hicke the 29th of March.
- 1638. Maudlin the wife of Peter Hicke the 5th of July.
- 1658. In the yeare 1658 Robert Hicke September 7th.

No Heading.

1566. Agnes Hick 20 December.
 1568. Katheren Hick 13 September.
 1571. Peter Hick 26 January.

WM. COLLINS, M.A., *Rector.*

2nd January, 1902.

N.B.—In a declaration of Protestation against Popery
 —made in the church by all the male inhabitants
 over eighteen years of age on 6th March,
 1641,—there occur amongst the appended
 names "Robert Hick" and "John Hick."

WM. C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF KIRKBY WISKE, YORKS.—

1634. Lucy Hyck daughter to William of Newsham, baptised the 7th April.
 1635. John Hicks son to William of Newsham, baptised the 29th of November.
 1637. William Hicks son to William Hicks of Newsham, baptised the 7th January.
 1639. Elizabeth Hick the daughter of William, baptized the 4th of August.
 1639. William Hick the son of William, buried the 16th of July.
 1640. William Hick the son of William, baptised the 25th of February.
 1641. William Hick the son of William, buried the 8th of September.
 1642. George Hicks the son of William, baptised the 26th of June.
 1644. William Hick the son of William, baptised 28th of May.
 1663. Sisily wife of Henry Hicks of Newsham, buried October 1st.
 1666. John son of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptised December 28th.
 1666. Henry Hicks of Newsham and Jane Heword (?) of the Parish of Lartington (?), married September 22nd.
 1668. George son of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptised February 16th.
 1669. Elizabeth, wife of William Hicks of Sandhutton, buried November 15th.
 1671. William son of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptised August 20th.
 1673. Abigail daughter of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptised January 9th.
 1674. William son of William Hicks of Newsham, buried 21st May.
 1676. Elizabeth daughter of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptised January 6th.
 1677. Mary daughter of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptized March 14th.
 1680. Milcah daughter of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptized October 5th.
 1680. Milcah Hicks of Newsham, buried October 12th, 1680.
 1682. William son of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptized October 8th.
 1685. Rebecca daughter of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptised May 2nd.

1685. Rebecca Hicks of Newsham, buried May 31st.
 1686. Margaret daughter of William Hicks of Newsham and Elizabeth his wife, baptized June (?)
 1686. William Hicks of Newsham, buried August 15th.
 1695. Mary daughter of Elizabeth Hickes of Newsham, buried November 29th.
 1696. Geo. Hicks of Newsham and Ellinor Johnson of Kirby, married Aprill 27th.
 1697. Thomas the son of Geo. and Ellinor Hicks, baptized November 4th.
 1698. Thomas son of George and Ellen (*sic*) Hicks of Kirby (baptised or buried?) March 22nd.
 1698. Edward Swales and Elizabeth Hicks of Newsham, married February 6th.
 1702. George the son of George Hicks and Ellinor his wife of Kirby, baptised June 23rd.
 1705. Ellinor daughter of George Hicks and Ellinor his wife of Kirby, baptised May 6th.
 1705. Margaret daughter of Elizabeth Hicks of Newsham, buried January 16th.
 1707. William the son of George Hicks and Ellinor his wife of Kirby, born August 14th.
 1712. John Robinson of Sedgfield (?) and Abigail Hicks of Newsham, married July 4th.
 1719. Elizabeth Hicks of Newsham, widow, buried December 19th.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF STONEGRAVE, YORKS.—*

1585. George the sonne of George Hicke was baptized the 13th day of June.
 1585. George the sonne of George Hicke was buried the first of August.
 1586. Margaret daughter of George Hicke was baptized the four and twentieth daie of June.
 1586. Alice Hicke was buried the eleventh of December.
 1588. Raphe Hicke and Anne Braidlaw were married the seventeenth daie of June.
 1589. Thomas Hicke was buried the nine and twentieth day of March.
 1589. Thomas the sonne of George Hicke of Ness was baptized the seventeenth daie of March.
 1590. George Hicke of Nunnington and Jane Ayresonne (?) were married on the fiftie day of July.

* On the first page of the oldest Stonegrave register is written as follows:

"This booke conteyning the . . . leaves of parchment was bought the third day of April in the year of our Lorde God one thousand and sixe hundred and one by William Becke and Henrie Hickes then churchwardens of the parish church of Stonegrave within the diocesse of York and by them paid for the same at the charge of the said parish five shillings."

On the next page is written:

"Regyster begun in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred eightie and four of all the Christeninges, Weddings, and Buryalls in the parish church of Stonegrave within the diocesse of York "

It will be observed that the first entries are dated 1584, while the Register Book was not bought till 1601. The explanation doubtless is that the entries for the years between these dates were copied from the Registers written, as the old custom was, on loose pieces of paper or parchment.

1590. Robert Hicke and Isabell Brabener were married the fiftie day of July.
1591. George Hicke and Thomazin Watson of Kirkdale were married the first daie of June.
1591. Thomas the sonne of George Hicke of Nunnington was baptized the daye of June.
1591. George Hicke of Nunnington was buried the first day of October.
1591. Anthonie the sonne of George Hicke of Ness was baptized the thirtieth day of March.
1592. Anthonie the son of George Hicke was buried the fiftenth daye of April.
1592. Nycholas Stone and Jane Hicke were married the eightenth day of May.
1593. Margaret Hicke of Nunnington, widowe, was buried the eight daie of April.
1594. Henrie Hicke and Elizabeth Smytheman were married the one and twentie day of July.
1595. Agnes daughter of Henrie Hicke was baptized the tenth day of May.
1595. Anne daughter of Raphe Hicke was baptized the tenth day of June.
1596. Fransis the sonne of George Hicke was baptized the nynth daie of March.
1597. Raphe son of Henrie Hicke of Ness was baptized the third daie of July.
1597. Thomas Hicke and Jane Lamox (?) were married the first day of November.
1598. Thomas the sonne of Raphe Hicke was baptized the last daye of April.
1598. Richard the sonne of Thomas Hicke was baptized the thirteenth day of July.
1599. Rychard (?) the sonne of Henrie Hicke was baptized the eight daie of Julye.
1600. Raphe the sonne of George Hicke of Ness was baptized the eight daie of April.
1600. Thomas the sonne of Raphe Hicke was buried the one and twentie daye of June.
1600. Barbarie the daughter of Thomas Hicke was baptized the twentie daye of August.
1600. Thomas Hicke of Nunnington carpenter was buried the fiftenth daie of September.
1600. Thomas Hicke late sonne of George Hicke of Ness was buried the eighteenth day of January.
1601. Thomazin the daughter of Raphe Hicke was baptized the seventh daie of June.
1602. Elizabeth the daughter of Henrie Hicke was baptized the sevente daie of May.
1602. Elizabeth daughter of George Hicke was baptized the thirtite daye of Januaire.
1602. Thomas ye sonne of Thomas Hicke was baptized the twentete day of Februaire.
1602. Anne Hicke, widdowe, was buried the sixtente day of March.
1606. Stephen Hicke the sonne of Thomas Hicke of Nunnington was baptized the vii. daye of Januarye.

1608. Thomas Hicke ye sonne of George Hicke of Nesse was buryed ye vii. daie of Maye.
1611. William Whitwell and Margaret Hicke were maryed ye vii. daye of ffebruarye.
1612. Marye Hicke ye daughter of Henry Hicke was baptized ye 24th daye of June.
1612. Elizabeth Hicke late wife of Henry Hicke of Newton* was buryed ye vii. daye of ffebruarye.
1613. John Hicke was buried ye 26th daie of June.
1613. Elizabeth Hicke wife of Henry Hicke was buryed ye 7th daie of October.
1614. Thomas Hicke of Nunnington was buryed ye vii. daie of May.
1614. George Hicke ye sonne of Robarte Hicke was baptized ye 27 daie of November.
1614. George Hicke and Phyllis were married by licence ye vii. day of ffebruarye.
1615. Thomas Hicke ye sonne of Thomas Hicke was buried ye viii. day of July.
1615. Isabell Hicke daughter of George Hicke of Stonegrave was baptized ye first daye of October.
1615. Agnes Hicke daughter of John Hicke of Stonegrave was baptized ye viii. daye of October.
1617. Isabel Hicke daughter of George Hicke was buryed ye viii. daye of June.
1617. Agnes Hicke wife of John Hicke was buryed ye viii. daye of September.
1617. Anne Hicke daughter of John Hicke buryed ye 24 daye of September.
1617. Raphe Holme and Anne Hicke were married ye iii. daye of November.
1619. Anne Hicke daughter of George Hicke clerke was baptized ye viii. daye of November.
1620. Robarte Hicke and Thomasin Hicke were married ye nynte daye of November.
1621. John Swain and Eliz. Hicke were married ye daye of November.
1621. George Hicke ye sonne of George Hicke clerke was baptized ye third daye of January.
1623. (?) Hicke sonne of Ritcharde Hicke was baptized ye April.
1624. John Raynolde and Elizabeth Hicke were married ye 25 daye of Januarye.
1624. Thomas Hicke sonne of John Hicke buryed ye 16 of March.
1625. Thomasin Hicke daughter of ye same John Hicke was buryed ye 17 March.
1625. George Hicke sonne of John Hicke baptized ye vi. daye of June.
1626. Richarde Hicke son of Richarde Hicke was baptized ye daye of Januarye.
1627. Henry Hicke ye sonne of Raphe Hicke ye 18 of June.
1628. The wife of George Hicke was buryed the fift of June.
1629. Robert Hicke the son of Raphe Hicke baptized the 22nd of May.
1631. Jane Hicke ye daughter of Richard Hicke was baptized ye first daye of Januarye.

* Newton is a township in the parish of Stonegrave.

1633. Elizabeth Hicke daughter of Raphe Hicke of Newton was baptized ye fourteenth day of April.
1635. George Hicke of Ness was buried ye 21 daye of November.
1635. Elizabeth the daughter of Raphe Hicke was baptized ye 13 daye of March.
1636. Susana the daughter of Rychard Hycke was baptized the 26 of June.
1638. George the sonne of Richard Hicke of Nunnington was baptized ye first of November.
1638. Raphe the sonne of Raphe Hicke was baptized ye 12 of February.
1640. Francis ye sonne of Richard Hicke of Laisthorpp* was baptized ye twentie-first of Februarye.
1641. Thomas Waite of Bishop Wenmouth and Margaret Hicks of this Parish were married the 22nd of November.
1655. Anne ye daughter of Thomas Hicke of Nunnington ye byrthday was ye fiftent day of February.
1656. Ann the wyfe of Thomas Hicke of Nunnington deceased ye five and twentyeth day of Aprill.
1656. Solemnization of a marriage between Henry Hicke and Elizabeth Colson both of ye parish of Stonegrave was performed at West Ness in ye said Parish ye twenty-nynte day of July in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and six.
1657. Elizabeth the daughter of John Hicke the younger of Stonegrave ye birth daye was ye 14 of July.
1657. Anne Hicke of Nunnington deceased ye third day of October.
1658. Dorothe the wyfe of Raphe Hicke of West Ness deceased ye seven and twentie day of May.
1658. Robert Hicke of Nunnington deceased ye sevent day of September.
1658. Raphe Hicke of West Ness deceased ye 13th of January.
1659. Mathew Hicke of Laythorp deceased the second day of December.
1659. the daughter of John Hicke her birthdaye was the 12th daye of January.
1660. Ann the daughter of George Hicke of Stonegrave her birthdaye was the 22nd of September.
1660. Ann the daughter of George Hicke of Stonegrave deceased the seventh day of November.
1660. A Solemnization of Marriage between Henrye Hicke of West Ness and Elizabeth of this Prs. was performed at Stonegrave the twentie of November before (? witness).
1663. Mary Hicks ye wife of George Hicke of Ness was buried the 8th of June.
1664. Dorothy daughter of George Hicks of W. Ness was baptized August 23.
1665. John the son of George Hicks of Stonegrave was buried January 30th.
1666. George the son of George Hicks of West Ness was baptized the last day of Aprill.
1666. George Hicks of West Ness was buried the 24th day of January.
1666. John Hicks of Stonegrave was buried the fifth day of February.
1667. Isabell the daughter of John Hicks of Nunnington was buried ye 22nd day of March.
1668. Thomas the son of George Hicks was buried the 11th day of October.

* Laysthorpe is a township in Stonegrave.

1669. Richard Hicks of Nunnington was buried the 22nd of April.
 1669. Mary the daughter of Henry Hicks of West Ness was baptized the 25th day of July.
 1670. son of George Hicks of Stonegrave was buried the day of December.
 1672. Robert the son of John Hicke was baptized the second day of January.
 1672. Stevan Hicke the son of John Hicks was buried the 3rd of January.
 1673. Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Hicks of West Ness was baptized the eighth day of May.
 1674. Suzana the daughter of John Hicks was baptized September 20th.
 1675. Henry the son of Henry Hicks of Ness was baptized feeb. 26.
 1675. Henry the son of Henry Hicks was buried March 7th.
 1676. Thomas Hick of Ness and Ann Stevenson of Kirby Moorside was married the last day of November.
 1681. John Luchovington (?) of Nunnington was married to Ursula daughter of Elizabeth widow of John Hick late of Stonegrave.
 1684. Henry Hicks of Ness was buried January 12th.
 1689. Ursula Hicks was buried April 17th.
 1693. Thomas Hicks of Ness was buried April 1st.
 1694. John Tate and Ann Hicke were married November 29th.
 1696. John Hicke of Stonegrave and Ann Elwood of Malton were married (by licence) in Stonegrave Church January 6th.
 1697. Ann the daughter of John Hicks was baptized December 5th.
 1698. William Thompson and Susan Hicke were married November 22nd.
 1699. Robert Hicke and Mary Hodge were married November 12th.
 1699. Mary the daughter of John Hicks was baptized february 25th.
 1700. Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Hicke was baptized August 11th.
 1701. John the son of John Hicks of Stonegrave was baptized August 22nd.
 1704. Elizabeth the daughter of John Hicks of Stonegrave was baptized January 21st.
 1706. Susanna the daughter of John Hicke of Stonegrave was baptized August 20th.
 1708. Robert the son of John Hicke of Stonegrave was baptized July 23th.
 1709. Susannah the daughter of Robert Hick of Stonegrave was buried April 27th.
 1709. Ursula Hicke of Stonegrave was buried August 30th.
 1710. Penelope the daughter of John Hicke was baptized June 11th.
 1711. Robert the son of John Hicke of Stonegrave was buried March 25th.
 1711. Elizabeth Hicke of Stonegrave was buried April 15th.
 1711. Sarah the daughter of Robert Hick of Stonegrave was buried April 24th.
 1716. Mary Hick the wife of Robert Hick of Stonegrave a blacksmith was buried August 10th.
 1720. Elizabeth Hick spinster the daughter of Robert Hicke of Stonegrave blacksmith was buried August 21st.
 1720. Rhoda the daughter of Robert Hick of Stonegrave blacksmith was buried December 16th.

[I have searched the Register from 1720 to 1750, and the name of Hicke does not once again appear.—E. A. B. PITMAN, *Rector.*]

